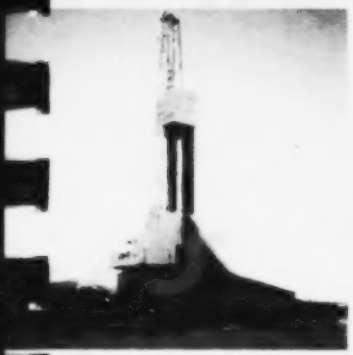


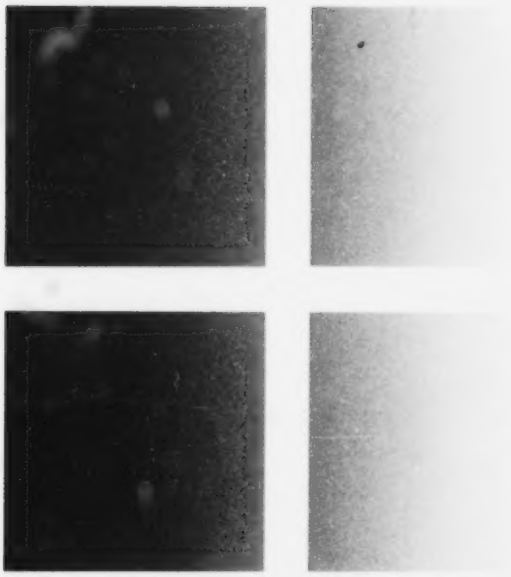
TOWARDS IMPROVED **ACCOUNTABILITY**

GNWT RESULTS REPORT • 2001 - 2002

Northwest Territories

103-05728/

Towards Improved Accountability
GNWT Results Report • 2001 - 2002



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Towards Improved Accountability

Report on the Key Strategies and Achievements of the GNWT

Message from the Chairman of the Financial Management Board

From the beginning of the 14th Legislative Assembly we have been dedicated to ensuring that the people of the Northwest Territories have "an effective, efficient system of government that is accountable to the people it serves." To this end, transparency, openness, and accountability have formed the basis of our decision-making and have directed government business.

The government has consulted with the public on policies and direction, seeking feedback and commentary on items that affect life in the north. We have documented our direction through the publishing of multi-year Business Plans, and the Main Estimates. Our success in achieving the targets set out in these plans, has been reported in the Public Accounts and Results Reports.

Last year we published "Towards Improved Accountability" which was a significant enhancement to Results Reports provided in previous years. As we move forward we are continuing to develop improved accountability tools and processes, which includes enhancements in the presentation and usefulness of our reporting.

I am pleased to present the Government of the Northwest Territories 2001-2002 Result Report entitled Towards Improved Accountability. I hope this document is both relevant and informative. We are committed to continuing the improvements in public accountability each and every year.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley

Chairman

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1996-97 fiscal year, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has been using a three-year business planning process as a key element in the budget development process. Complementing this plan, the departments have been reporting their results at the end of each fiscal year, summarizing the progress made on goals and strategies outlined in the business plans.

Last years' results report *Towards Improved Accountability 2000-2001*, was significantly modified to include government-wide measures; provide a more meaningful report to the readers; and to provide a direct link to the Government's vision document, *Towards a Better Tomorrow*. Each item included a results and discussion section as well as data sources.

The Business Plans, produced as part of the Government's business planning and budget cycle, identify outcomes that are aligned directly to the Government's goals. Progress on social impacts, which directly affect people's lives, is what is important to most citizens. Results reporting in these areas will be further enhanced in the 2002-03 report.

Towards a Better Tomorrow was created by the 14th Legislative Assembly, in early 2000 to set out the vision of this Government. This document included four major goals as follows:

- GOAL 1
  Healthy, educated individuals making responsible personal choices for themselves and their families;
- GOAL 2
  Strong and effective Aboriginal and public governments operating co-operatively with no reduction in program and service levels as a result of implementing self-government agreements;
- GOAL 3
  A healthy and diversified economy providing employment opportunities for Northerners in all communities; and
- GOAL 4
  An effective balance between development of our resources, social economic impacts, and the preservation and protection of our natural environment.

The Government had the task of trying to achieve and measure progress toward these goals, and identify key measures so progress could be tracked. At the same time, departments have established their own goals, which link to the Legislature's goals.

The first part of this report is the explanation of the government-wide measures, and how they relate to the goals of both the Legislative Assembly and the departments. Additional statistical information related to the government-wide measures is included as an Appendix to this report.

Overview and Background

In 2000, an inter-departmental committee was established to determine appropriate quantitative measures that would reflect progress towards overall government goals identified in *Towards a Better Tomorrow*. The tables presented below summarize each of the measures and describe the most recent results.

It is important to remember that the overall government measures are still in the developmental phase. In some cases, specific information used for the measure is yet to be developed, while in other cases new information sources are being utilized that do not provide a large amount of historical information. For some measures, information on the Northwest Territories (NWT) separate from Nunavut is only available starting in 1999 so examination of historical trends is not possible.

Summary of Government-Wide Measures

A summary of the most recent results of the government-wide measures is presented on the following pages. In each case the information presented includes the measure, the most recent reference period for the information and the direction of the change for the most recent period.

The following is a description of the indicators:

Improvement

Indicates that the measure has improved since the last reporting period. An improvement may involve an increase such as employment rate or investment levels, or a decrease as in the case of injury-related mortality or incidents of violent crime.

Decline

Indicates the measure had declining performance compared with the previous period for which the measure was available.

No Change

Indicates no change was observed or mixed results are observed when more than one measure was utilized.

New

Indicates a measure that is new or for which there is no historical information available and therefore cannot be assessed in terms of trends.

na

Indicates a measure that is under development.

1.0 Goal

Healthy, educated individuals making responsible personal choices for themselves and their families.

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Report	2000-01 Report
1.1	Self-assessed health status	2000/01	Decline	Improvement
1.2	Smoking rates	2000/01	Improvement	Improvement
1.3	Frequency of heavy alcohol consumption	2000/01	Decline	Decline
1.4	Low birth weight babies	1999	Decline	Decline
1.5	Motor & social development of children < 4 years of age	1998/99	Decline	Decline
1.6	Injury-related mortality	1999	Decline	Decline
1.7	Violent crime rate	2001	Decline	Improvement
1.8	High school graduation rate	2001/02	Decline	Improvement
1.9	Highest level of schooling	2001	Decline	Improvement
1.10	Enrollment in post-secondary education programs	2002	Improvement	Decline
1.11	Ratio of home language to mother tongue	2001	Decline	New
1.12	Housing suitability	2001	Improvement	Improvement

The above measures have been selected as being indicative of the health status and overall well-being of the Northwest Territories population. The GNWT funds programs directly related to these measures. The statistics provided are elaborated in the appendix to this report. Results used in this summary and the 2002 Detailed Results, included in the Appendix to this report, may vary, in some instances, to that reported within the departmental results reports. This is attributed to a difference in methodology applied by the Bureau of Statistics and the department.

Every society in North America has social programs that help citizens to become contributing members of their communities. It takes effort on many different fronts to enable people to fulfill their potential. A person's physical and mental health must be supported; their schooling must be solid; they must be able to form bonds with their families and in their communities; they must feel safe from harm, be warm and well fed; and have proper shelter.

The government has also stressed the message that individual responsibility has a major part to play in the health status and wellness of a person. The Departments of Education Culture and Employment, Health and Social Services, Municipal and Community Affairs and the NWT Housing Corporation have all challenged northerners to take an active role in community and individual development.

The Social Agenda process brought together people chosen by public governments and aboriginal organizations, from across the north, to produce a blueprint for social action, which will strive to positively impact the health and well being of all citizens. The GNWT has responded to the Social Agenda with plans to address many of the concerns of the participants. The response to the Social Agenda has been tabled and work is underway.

The Romanow Commission heard the voices of the people of the north. They brought the current state of health conditions of Aboriginal peoples, and communities across this country, into the view of the Canadian public. This may bring a reversal of federal policy and restore some of the health care funding, which has eroded over the years.

Safety is very important to most people who live in the north. There are many factors that affect a jurisdiction's crime rate including age, education levels and the overall well being of the population. The violent crime rate increased in 2001 while property crime rate actually declined. There is still an ongoing need for crime

prevention programs, youth justice services, facilities and alternative programs. The Department of Justice is committed to building community capacity and finding alternatives to the formal justice system, so that a range of options is available for dealing with crime.

One of the priorities of the Legislature is "self-reliant individuals, families and communities, working with governments, toward improving social well-being." All government departments are contributing to this priority. For example, the NWT Housing Corporation works to ensure that "housing is adequate, affordable and suitable". Increasing the number of homes and improving the condition of existing homes will help the government in its efforts to address the other important social problems that affect our communities.

One result that the Legislature wishes to see is "people having the skills necessary to enter the workforce or to go on to higher education." Northerners should be equipped with the skills that will position them to take advantage of the opportunities that are developing through increased non-renewable resource development.

We know that when people have an education, there is less need for them to go on income support as they have more choices when it comes to selecting and competing for jobs. Success in school involves much more than the attainment of a diploma. As well as learning literacy and numeracy skills, students also need to learn social skills, build a strong sense of identity and culture, and learn the responsibilities of citizenship. The educational and training attainment of the NWT population has been rising steadily and will continue to rise. Increased participation in post-secondary learning by both youth and returning adults have been major drivers. While remaining below the Canadian rate in some areas, NWT education levels have improved steadily and consistently in the past 10 years.

The High School Graduation Rate, as detailed in Measure 1.8, provides the percentage of 18 year olds who have achieved high school graduation. Although there has been a decline in the 2001-02 percentage, it still remains higher than in 1994 to 1997 period.

The Highest Level of Schooling, as provided in Measure 1.9, details the highest level of education attained by the total population over the age of 15 and that attained by those in the 20 to 29 age group. There continues to be an increase in the percentage of the 20 to 29 age group with education level of both grade 9-11 and high school graduation.

Preservation of our cultural traditions is important to the people of the North. Measures to assess cultural health are under development, and in the meantime, the Languages Commissioner, the Prince of Wales Heritage Centre and the Department of Education, Culture and Employment have programs, which are directed toward maintaining the NWT's cultural heritage. The GNWT, commencing in the 2002 calendar year, have recognized National Aboriginal Day as a statutory holiday.

2.0 Goal

Strong and effective Aboriginal and public governments operating co-operatively with no reduction in program and service levels as a result of implementing self-government agreements.

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Report	2000-01 Report
2.1	GNWT surplus/deficit	2002/03	Decline	Improvement
2.2	GNWT debt	2001/02	Improvement	Decline
2.3	Public debt to GNWT revenues	2001/02	No Change	New
2.4	GNWT capital asset replacement rate	na	na	na
2.5	Distribution of revenues by level of government	2000	Improvement	New

A key measure of a government's financial health is sustainability. At the end of the 2001-02 fiscal year the GNWT enjoyed a surplus of financial assets over financial liabilities of $127 million. These net financial assets were equal to approximately 15% of the year's expenses or 7.9 weeks of operations. The GNWT's long-term debt was $153 million, which amounts to 16% of the GNWT revenues for that year and is 5.6% of the NWT Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These measures suggest that the GNWT can maintain current programs and meet existing creditor requirements without increasing the debt burden on the economy, at least in the short term.

The GNWT debt includes short-term borrowings, when applicable, and the guaranteed debt of the NWT Power Corporation and NWT Housing Corporation. Information is as reported in the 2001-02 Non-Consolidated Public Accounts of the GNWT. There were no short-term borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2002 and the total debt consists of the guaranteed debt.

The NWT GDP for 2001 was $3.0 billion, in constant dollars, an increase of 19.2% over 2000. This was by far the highest annual growth rate in Canada. By comparison, the Nation's overall growth rate was 1.5% and Nunavut's was 7.7%. Historically, the GNWT has not needed to issue any long-term debt in order meet ongoing program requirements but has been able to meet these requirements, including capital investment, within its current operations. There has been the need to obtain short-term loans to meet operational requirements due to timing delays of transfer payments from Canada. However, these loans have always been repaid during the first month of the new fiscal period and the cost to service these loans is substantially lower than the cost of servicing any long-term debt. In 2001-02, interest charges incurred on short-term loans were approximately 1.3% of total GNWT revenues.

The GNWT's ability to increase its own financial resources is one measure of flexibility. In 2001-02 the GNWT raised approximately 66% of its revenue from its own sources. Traditionally this measure has been around 15% to 17% with the major portion of revenues coming largely through the Formula Financing Agreement with Canada and other federal transfer payments. In 2001-02 there was a significant increase in Corporate Income Tax (CIT) revenues arising from the reporting of major capital gains by a single taxpayer. Although the amounts received from CIT and Personal Income Tax (PIT) are partially offset by lower Grant entitlements under the Formula Financing Agreement, the GNWT realized significant net benefits from this large CIT payment. However, this increase in CIT revenues is not expected to be repeated.

The GNWT does not have access to resource royalty revenues as the federal Government continues to own most NWT subsurface resources. The GNWT has a federally imposed limit on its borrowing of $300 million, and although it is currently under this limit, $300 million represents only 34% of 2001-02 expenses or 17.7 weeks of operations. The GNWT's flexibility is severely constrained by these factors.

The GNWT is continuing to make investments in programs and infrastructure that will provide opportunities for NWT residents and the GNWT to benefit from major non-renewable and renewable resource development activities. The GNWT will not continue to enjoy the benefits of one-time revenue windfalls, such as the CIT payment discussed above, and is consequently projecting to incur deficits commencing in the 2002-03 fiscal year. It is anticipated this will consume the balance available within the current borrowing limit in the not to distant future.

Within the next two years, without sharing in resource revenues, the current borrowing limit will restrict the GNWT's ability to continue making these investments. Successful negotiations with Canada on resource revenue sharing are even more critical.

Major economic and industrial initiatives continue to place the GNWT in a strong economic situation: an application for a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is expected within the next year; the BHP Ekati Diamond mine is in production; the Diavik diamond mine will be operational in early 2003; and the GNWT is working with Aboriginal groups on prospective hydro development opportunities.

There are many active negotiating tables where representatives of NWT Aboriginal governments, the GNWT and federal government are working on self-government arrangements. Although no final self-government agreement has been concluded and implemented, progress is being made and the day when the first agreement will be implemented is only a short time away. When that day arrives it will be vital that inter-governmental fiscal relationships between the parties are in place, and that the self-government arrangements are appropriate, equitable and sustainable. In the interim, it is important that the fiscal health of the existing GNWT be maintained so that whatever government assumes program jurisdiction down the road that government starts from a healthy fiscal position.

The Akaitcho, Deh Cho and the Dogrib First Nation leaders have settled their territorial boundaries. This will enable the Dogrib to conclude their Aboriginal rights negotiations and for Akaitcho to proceed with their negotiations. Devolution and resource revenue sharing discussions are under way and hopefully there will be progress in the near future. This Legislative Assembly is committed to building a strong partnership with Aboriginal and community leaders in order to pursue our shared vision.

3.0 Goal

A healthy and diversified economy providing employment opportunities for Northerners in all communities.

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Report	2000-01 Report
3.1	Final domestic demand	2000/01	Improvement	Improvement
3.2	Personal income	2000	Improvement	Improvement
3.3	Economic diversification	2001	Improvement	New
3.4	Employment diversification	2002	Improvement	New
3.5	Labour supply skills	2001	No Change	Improvement
3.6	Overall NWT labour force activity	2002	Improvement	Improvement
3.7	Labour force activity by community type	2002	Improvement	Improvement
3.8	Labour force activity by gender and ethnic group	2002	Improvement	Improvement

The 14th Legislative Assembly has reaffirmed that they are determined to keep investing in people and the north while remaining fiscally responsible. While every government struggles with this challenge, the above measures show progress in this area.

Final domestic demand is another way of saying how strong the economy is. It is really measuring what people spend on goods and services, and what government and business spend on their capital investments. Measure 3.2 shows that there continues to be an improvement in the amount of money that people can spend. There is a direct relationship between people's education level and the amount of income that they can expect to earn. Statistics from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment show that people are becoming better educated and therefore improving their earning capacity.

Increased spending by businesses and individuals has led to an increase in the GDP. This is supported by increased activity in the emerging diamond industry and increases to the personal income levels of NWT residents. The NWT labour force activity can tell us about the success of our economy in providing employment opportunities for residents of the NWT. Our employment rate has improved from 69.1% in 2001 to 71.1% in 2002. Unemployment in the NWT has declined further in 2002 to 6.5% from 8.7% in 2001. The credit for the success seen here cannot be attributed to any one item. All of the northern businesses along with communities, territorial and federal governments have worked toward these outcomes.

The government is the largest employer in the NWT, but other sectors are catching up. Education is providing supports for youth moving from secondary education to the work force. Maximizing Northern Employment is a major initiative by the GNWT to stimulate private and public companies to hire, train, and retain northern residents.

The development of the secondary diamond industry in the NWT continues. In addition to three established manufacturing facilities a well-known jewellery company from New York is constructing a $4 million-dollar diamond cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.

The Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED) is developing marketing strategies for sectors with employment potential. The overall labor force activity has improved in the NWT since last year. The Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (NRRDS) was finalized in September 2000. This is a plan of action to adequately prepare the NWT for the pressures and opportunities associated with industrial development in the North.

4.0 Goal

An effective balance between development of our resources, social economic impacts, and preservation and protection of our natural environment.

No.	Measure	Last Reported Year	Change	
			Current Report	2000-01 Report
4.1	Species listed as endangered, protected or threatened	2002	No Change	na
4.2	Perceived investment environment	2002	Improvement	na
4.3	Air quality measures	2001/02	Improvement	na
4.5	Private and public capital investment	2002	Decline	Improvement
4.6	Business start-ups	2001/02	Improvement	na

The above measures have been selected to indicate the government's success in working towards an effective balance between development of our resources, social and economic impact management, and preservation and protection of our natural environment. They will show how well we have encouraged investment while striking a balance to protect our environment.

RWED is responsible for many of these measures. The Department has done significant work in assessing and reporting on the northern environment. A list of their reports and studies are outlined in their results report. It is a challenge to break down the essence of one of these large reports into one measure.

The Wildlife and Fisheries Division, of RWED, is responsible for the development of fisheries management plans and strategies, and they work with co-management boards and federal departments. Their purpose is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and fishery resources. The report *NWT Species 2000 - General Status Rank of Wild Species in the NWT*, breaks out animals and plants by their class – i.e. mammals, fish, amphibians, birds, reptiles and ferns and orchids, vascular plants, mosses, butterflies, lichen, and mussels. A very detailed report is available on their website. The national list of species at risk that occur in the NWT, as produced by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, shows no change in the species in the NWT that are threatened, endangered or extinct. The GNWT participates in the national review of species status and is working to refine the process for protecting species at risk in the NWT through proposed legislation.

The NWT has also had an influential hand in calling for a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change and supported the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) in RWED works with several federal agencies, and with the Department of Health and Social Services to ensure that the release of contaminants into the air, water and land are minimized. They monitor trends to make sure that impacts from industrial and community development are not destructive. It is important to our Legislators that "environmental protection commitments and social and economic considerations are built into every resource development initiative", and EPS works towards this through their partnerships. RWED has released the draft Greenhouse Gas Strategy.

In addition, for many years now RWED has been monitoring trends on air quality. The *NWT Air Quality Report* has many specific measures such as acid precipitation, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, ground level ozone, and even dust. RWED has operated a limited number of air quality monitoring stations in the North for several years. The existing monitoring capacity is being expanded down the Mackenzie Valley with the implementation of monitoring stations in Fort Liard, Norman Wells and Inuvik. RWED has drafted an Air Quality Code of Practice for the oil and gas industry and is currently conducting consultations.

The NWT economy has seen significant growth over the last two years, driven by resource exploration, mine development and production, and value-added production related to diamonds. RWED has promoted development and assists small businesses directly through lending and contribution programs as well as through the Business Incentive Policy.

Work continues on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Producers and industry will continue to negotiate the pipeline project so it can proceed with support from everyone, while minimizing the impact on the environment and wildlife. Premier Kakfwi has stated, "We will have to pay special attention to the environment as resource development gathers momentum. Our ecology is fragile and needs protection".

Conclusion

The GNWT cannot work in isolation when to positively influence the economic, social, fiscal and environmental situation of the NWT. Many people, non-profit groups, private enterprises, and governmental organizations are at the table to contribute to the long-term outcomes of life in the north. The fiscal reality is that every government has to choose wisely where the best investments can be made, and track progress or regression over time to see if the investment was worthwhile. As there are only limited amounts of resources available, (from money to people to natural resources) it is important to know what works and what does not work. Measures help us to do this.

Legislative Assembly

Message from the Minister

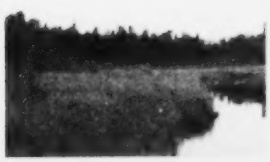
On behalf of the Members and the Board of Management of the Legislative Assembly, I am pleased to present the 2001-2002 Results Report.

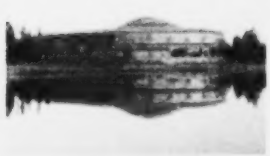
This Report outlines the goals of the Legislative Assembly for the 2001-2002 fiscal year and their supporting strategies and anticipated outcomes. It describes measures and targets by which progress is assessed and discusses the results achieved.

This report represents part of our increasing effort to enhance both public sector accountability and communication. As I have always said – this is your Legislative Assembly.

Hon. Anthony (Tony) Whitford

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and
Chairman of the Board of Management





PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To support the decisions of the elected members in achieving the vision, priorities, strategies and goals contained in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow"*

1.1 Outcomes

- Members of the Legislative Assembly receive timely, efficient and quality support in fulfilling their responsibilities representing their constituents as well as their responsibilities as members of standing committees.
- Staff adheres to the department's and government's Code of Ethics
- Staff's working relationships are linked to the department's Vision, Mission, Values and Objectives

Measures and Targets

- Response time for research requests (turn around time for constituency projects)
- Turn-around time for Committee reports
- Turn-around time for processing travel and expense claims - same day if claim is received by noon and next day if received after noon.
- Monthly updates to their constituency operating budget and more frequent updates as a member's funding is running low near year end. Monthly then weekly for any members running low.
- Provide guidance to newly hired constituency assistants.
- All performance evaluations are completed annually and personal work plans are developed that link to the department's objectives. No performance appraisal is allowed to become 3 months overdue. Review important sections of Members Handbook.

Results and Discussion

Constituency projects were tracked manually. Turn around time for these projects depend on committee research workload and the co-operation the researcher gets from other department(s). There were 126 constituency projects requested during the year with 6 having to be completed in 2002-2003.

Committee reports are completed as soon as Committee Members are satisfied with their revisions. Therefore, committee determines the turnaround time.

All travel claims were processed within the standard established with the exception of where more information was required from the Member.

Updates were provided on the constituency operating budget. The standard was met and exceeded as Members operating expense budgets were updated daily.

Each new staff person received thorough orientation from the Human Resource Officer, Co-ordinator of Administration and the Facilities Manager. The Member's Handbook was updated regularly as regulations changed and policies were established.

Supporting Strategies

- Quality service delivery through
  - Professionalism
  - Legislative Support

Data Source

Statistics kept by Research Analysts and entered into a database that is maintained by Records Co-ordinator.

Statistics maintained manually by the Finance Manager and Finance Clerk.

Staff orientation process.

1.2 Outcomes

- The staff of the Legislative Assembly is representative of the population it serves.
- All staff are provided opportunities to enhance their careers through a variety of professional development initiatives.

Measures and Targets

- Affirmative Action statistics include number in recruiting affirmative action candidates interviewed and recruited.
- Number of training events attended
- Transfer assignments/ secondments/ education leave
- Percentage of performance appraisals completed.

Results and Discussion

The Legislative Assembly hired 10 summer students during the year. All were affirmative action students (3-indigenous aboriginal, 7-indigenous non-aboriginal).

Training included:

- 9 staff took computer training (how to use software)
- 2 staff took training in records management and access to information,
- 3 staff took training in Human Resource management,
- 3 staff took financial training,
- 1 staff attended a conference facilitated by the Legislative Recording and Broadcasting Association,
- 2 staff attended a conference on Hansard.
- 21 out of 24, (87.51%) performance appraisals were completed.

There were 7 positions staffed during the year. 2 positions were staffed by transfer assignments of employees from other departments. 2 were staffed by Indigenous Aboriginal and 3 were staffed with affirmative actions candidates. The Legislative Assembly hired 1 intern; and, 2 interns transferred from another department under the internship program.

2 employees went on eighteen-month transfer assignments. This enabled the department to promote staff internally and provide cross training to the staff in different and more challenging positions.

Supporting Strategy

- Investment in Human Resources

Data Source

Manual records maintained by the Human Resource Officer.

2.0 Goal

To enhance public access to and participation in the business of the Legislature.

2.1 Outcomes

- Members of the community are knowledgeable about their Legislative Assembly. The Great Hall is familiar and a respected gathering place.
- Members of the other jurisdictions are made aware of the culture and system of government in the Northwest Territories.

Measures and Targets

- Number of tours (formal and informal)
- Number of tourists signing both the Speaker's guest book and the Tourist guest book.
- Number of requests for information.
- Number of hits on the department's Web page.
- Variety of comments made to the department's web page.
- Number of school visits.
- Number of external events scheduled in Great Hall (e.g., weddings, services, presentation, celebrations)
- Number of meetings Standing Committees hold in communities.
- Number of events the Speaker attends in a formal capacity.
- Increased number of residents watching Legislative Assembly TV coverage.

Results and Discussion

Nearly 5,000 visitors came to visit the Legislative Assembly during the fiscal year. Of this total approximately 800 visitors were on a special/pre-booked grouped tours.

Close to 2,300 people signed the tourist guest book over the course of the year while the Speaker averaged 10 'Special' visitors per month.

The Public Affairs section receives requests for information approximately 15 times per month. These include phone, fax, email and mail requests.

The web site averages more than 458 'visitors' per day. The average number of 'hits' per month was over 13,740. The most popular documents are the Hansard legislation pages.

Comments are universally positive. The web site has been recognized for its excellence.

Statistics of the number of school visits is not available.

76 events were held in the Great Hall during the year (19 weddings, including photograph opportunities), 28 awards/presentations (this includes 5 displays set up in the Great Hall), and 29 miscellaneous other events, including 11 Legislative Assembly Sponsored events.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Awareness

Data Source

Public Relations Officer maintains a record of the number of formal tours during the year as well as the number of people in each tour. A method for determining the informal tours provided is being developed.

Speaker's Executive Secretary maintains a record of the number of formal tours the Speaker conducts and maintains a record of the tourists by ensuring they all sign the Speaker's guest book.

Manual records maintained by Public Affairs Officer.

Information provided by Public Works and Services who track hits to the web-site.

Formal statistics were not kept.

Manual records maintained by the Facilities Manager for the department.

2.2 Outcomes

- Enhanced public access to and involvement in Legislative and Budget processes.
- Members of the public understand the legislative process and know how to provide input.
- Hansard available to all residents either in hard copy or on the Web.

Measures and Targets

- Public communications about process
- Number of inquiries
- Number of responses to invitations for input and number of witnesses making presentations.
- Public participation at Standing Committee Legislative reviews
- Copy of edited version of Hansard sent to all schools in the NWT.

Results and Discussion

The Public Affairs Officer advertises all meetings public meetings of the standing and special committees of the Legislative Assembly. Also, sessional sitting days are always advertised.

The Public Affairs section receives requests for information approximately 15 times per month by phone, fax, email and regular mail.

Database for number of witnesses making presentations is under development.

Committee Clerk will record the number of citizens who attend meetings of the standing committees. A database for this information is being developed in order to determine a standard.

Supporting Strategies

- Public Access
- Enhancement of public access to and involvement in legislative and budget process

Data Source

Manual records maintained by the Public Affairs Officer.

The Clerk of each standing and special committee will be recording this information

The Records Co-ordinator is responsible for maintaining the mailing list of the individual/organization that receives a copy of the edited Hansard. During 2001-2002, 33 print copies of Hansard were distributed outside the Legislative Assembly.

2.3 Outcomes

To provide an educational experience for youth through the holding of a Youth Parliament

Measures and Targets

- Number of Pages trained and used through the year with details of their home community and the school/association they represent.
- Report on the Youth Parliament is tabled.

Results and Discussion

74 students were trained and used as Pages during 2001-2002.

19 youth were involved in the Youth Parliament in February 2002. They represented all of the 19 constituencies of the NWT. The Report on the 2002 Youth Parliament was prepared by the Public Affairs Officer and was to be tabled during the June session of the Legislative Assembly. It was not tabled in June but will be tabled during a later session.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Awareness through involvement with youth and the contribution of Pages.

Data Source

Personnel information (compensation) maintained by the Human Resource Planning Officer.

The Public Affairs Officer writes the Report on the Youth Parliament and the Legislative Librarian maintains copies of the tabled documents.

3.0 Goal

The values and traditions of all NWT cultures are respected and promoted.

3.1 Outcomes

- Respect for all NWT cultures and traditions.

Measures and Targets

- Artefacts and art works present in the facility, cultural events held and promoted.
- Number of hours session is provided in aboriginal languages.
- Changes to the Official Languages Act are consistent with the intent expressed by Members, the Aboriginal Governments and the general public
- Providing session in aboriginal languages on Aboriginal People's Television Network (APTN).
- Review of the Official Languages Act is an open process with input from the community at large.

Results and Discussion

The Board of Management approved a cultural enhancement program in its 2002/2003 Business Plan. This program will be ongoing and will be having funding identified each fiscal year in the department's Main Estimates.

During fiscal year 2001-2002 the House sat for 39 days. This resulted in approximately 176 hours of sessional broadcasts on APTN in the official languages of the NWT. Official broadcasts in languages other than English average approximately 33% of the total rebroadcast hours.

The Special Committee for the Review of the Official Languages Act hired 3 administrative staff to assist them in fulfilling their mandate.

Supporting Strategies

- Review of the Official Languages Act
- Session in aboriginal language aired on APTN

Data Source

Legislative Assembly's 2003/2004 Business Plan

Board of Management Record of Decision 117-14-2001 dated August 22, 2001.

Manual information maintained by the Deputy Clerk.

Personnel files.

4.0 Goal

NWT residents and other Canadians are familiar with the work of the Legislative Assembly

4.1 Outcomes

- Members of the other jurisdictions are aware of the culture and system of the government in the Northwest Territories.

Measures and Targets

- Copies of 'Towards a Better Tomorrow' distributed and followed by presentations.
- Requests for information
- Number of hits on webpage

Results and Discussion

Of the 30,000 copies of *Towards a Better Tomorrow* initially printed, only 7,500 copies remain. A handful of 'formal' presentations followed, although most presentations occurred at constituency meetings.

The website averages more than 458 'visitors' per day. The average number of 'hits' per month is over 13,740. Comments are universally positive. The web has been recognized for its excellence.

Supporting Strategies

- Public Relations/Communications
- Interactive Webpage

Data Source

The Public Affairs Officer maintained manual statistics of the number of copies that were distributed.

Statistics kept by the Department of Public Works and Services.

5.0 Goal

The accountability of boards and agencies is improved through public scrutiny of annual reports.

5.1 Outcomes

- Improved accountability of boards and agencies through public scrutiny of annual reports.
- Standing Committee on Accountability and Oversight (AOC) reports on Boards and Agencies includes comments on more than financial information.

Measures and Targets

- Results measures for outcomes developed, approved and published.
- Committees report on the number of Boards and Agencies annual reports they reviewed.

Results and Discussion

Progress on this goal was hampered by other priorities as determined by the Committees themselves.

Reviews of the specific agencies, board, and agencies did not occur during 2001-2002 as the Committees had other priorities.

Supporting Strategies

- Improved accountability

Data Source

Committee reports that are tabled in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Librarian will keep these reports as Tabled Documents

Records maintained by Committee Clerks of the Legislative Assembly.

Executive

Message from the Minister

As Premier and Minister Responsible for the Executive Offices, I am pleased to present the following Results Report for the Executive Offices for the fiscal year 2001 – 2002. During 2001 – 2002 the Executive continued its role of coordinating the direction of government on a vast array of issues. Maximizing Northern Employment and development of a Social Agenda are two very important initiatives that the department has led and coordinated.

I am very proud of the role that the department has played in advancing the Government's agenda and credit all the employees in our department contributing to the success that has been achieved in these areas.

Hon. Stephen Kakfwi

Mission and Vision

For the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the mission of the Executive Offices was to provide overall management and direction to government as a whole so that acceptable results can be achieved by government and its partners.

The key areas for which we were responsible for achieving results in were:

- Coordination of the implementation of Cabinet direction across the NWT
- Provision of objective and timely policy and legislative advice to support Cabinet
- Provision of support and advice for northern political development initiatives and for government to government to government relationships
- Promotion of the interests of NWT residents to the Canadian public and other governments
- Effective communication about government's agenda, activities and initiatives to government employees, the public and other governments
- Effective leadership, support and development of the territorial public service
- Specialist support to departments in policy development

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Maximizing Northern Employment

The Department took a lead role in coordinating two very important components of the Maximizing Northern Employment Strategy. During fiscal year 2001-2002 the Northern Student Employment Program enabled the GNWT to hire 347 summer students on a government-wide basis. The Northern Graduate Employment Program, in its initial year, was a great success providing internship opportunities to 47 Northern Graduates in all departments.

A strong NWT economy provided the backdrop to the Government's effort in trying to promote the NWT as an attractive work place. In this positive economic environment we were able to identify many opportunities available to students and graduates in both the public and private sector. The numbers of students hired is a testament to the improvement in the program over the last 3 years. In particular the new Northern Graduate Employment Program was a great success. Response, through exit interviews, from Departments and graduates was very positive and we hope to build upon the program's success in the future.

Social Agenda Framework

In response to an extremely successful Social Agenda Conference in Hay River the Executive Offices coordinated the activities of the Social Agenda Working Group which was tasked to develop a draft Social Agenda that contained a vision statement, guiding principles and a set of recommendations designed to improve the well being of Northern residents.

The work of this group progressed well and was complete by 2002 with the release of the formal report early in the new fiscal year. The recommendations contained in the report will form an important basis for the future development of a Social Agenda for the NWT.

The collaborative effort of government departments, public agencies, the federal government, municipal governments and Non-government organizations cannot be overlooked in reviewing the success of this program.

Energy Secretariat and Intergovernmental Forum

Responsibility for these two important initiatives were transferred to the Departments of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development and the Ministry for Aboriginal Affairs respectively.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

NWT Social Agenda Framework

GNWT Affirmative Action Report

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

Responsibility for Goals 1 and 2 of the Executive Offices Business Plan were transferred to the Ministry for Aboriginal Affairs who will report on them.

3.0 Goal

A capable, informed, accountable and stable public service, representative of NWT society.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

A public service representative of the people it serves.

Effective and efficient delivery of human resources within the public sector.

NWT graduates returning to or remaining in the NWT to work after graduation

- Affirmative Action Recruitment
- Advancement of Affirmative Action Candidates
- Percentage of public service recruited from within the NWT
- Number of NWT graduates employed in the NWT labour market
- Human resource training and development delivered to HR practitioners and managers

Target

- No targets identified.

Results and Discussion

Detailed results of the Government's success in meeting its affirmative action targets are contained in the government-wide affirmative action report.

In order to promote the employment of NWT graduates in the NWT labour force, the Maximizing Northern Employment Program was established and included the Graduate Employment Program as a principle component. The Program was very successful in its initial year with 47 interns being hired in the GNWT alone and 16 others hired under the program in the private sector and by NGOs. 3 social workers and 16 teachers were hired by our boards and agencies. Statistics on how many interns were able to secure permanent employment in the NWT are not yet available but will be in future years.

The Corporate Human Resources Division conducted a week long Human Resource professional development conference during the month of February 2002. Seminars were held for HR practitioners and for managers to provide them with tools necessary to operate in an ever-changing labour environment.

Supporting Strategies

No supporting strategies identified.

Data Source

No data sources identified.

4.0 Goal

An appropriate balance in furthering all government priorities

4.1 Outcome and Measures

- An effective balance between government priorities
- Progress made on advancing all Cabinet priorities
- Strategies to support each priority

Target

No targets identified.

Results and Discussion

The Government's Agenda has been shaped by the vision, goals and strategies developed by all MLAs at the beginning of the 14th Legislative Assembly and set out in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow"*.

The six planks of the government's agenda are:

- Non-renewable resource development
- Economic development
- Political and constitutional development
- Social development
- Human resource development, and
- Culture and language and identity.

At the beginning of the term, much attention was paid to the development of non-renewable resources, partly in response to many external pressures, such as a thriving diamond industry and accelerated natural gas explorations throughout the NWT. In recognition of the linkage between rapid economic development and the need for communities to be sufficiently well to seize these economic opportunities, the government, at midterm focused their attention on social development, thereby balancing the overall agenda.

The NWT Social Agenda Working group was established to develop a draft Social Agenda that contained a vision statement, guiding principles and a set of recommendations designed to improve the well being of Northern residents. Substantively all the work of this multi-sectoral working group was completed and a report was tabled early in the new fiscal year. The report and its recommendations, will form an important

basis for the future development of a Social Agenda for the NWT.

The Executive Offices continued to provide support to Cabinet and to other departments in reviewing all policy submissions for Cabinet review. In providing this level of coordination, the Executive Offices ensures that government-wide priorities are considered in all submissions presented to Cabinet.

Supporting Strategies

- No supporting strategies identified.

Data Source

No data sources identified.

Financial Management Board Secretariat

Message from the Chairman

I am pleased to provide the Financial Management Board Secretariat's report on performance and results for the period ending March 31, 2002.

This report outlines the key results achieved by the Secretariat during the 2001-02 fiscal year.

This report, like those from the other departments, is an essential part of the government's overall commitment to transparency, public participation and accountability. It highlights the work we have accomplished through the building and fostering of relationships with our many stakeholders. It celebrates the accomplishments of the dedicated and professional men and women who work in the Financial Management Board Secretariat.

I am proud of the many results that have been achieved in the 2001-2002 fiscal period. This affirms our commitment to responsible spending, innovation, transparency and achievement of results.

Joseph L. Handley

Vision

The human, financial and information resources of the Government of the Northwest Territories are acquired and utilized efficiently, effectively and economically, with integrity and prudence, to achieve, communicate and report the government goals and results.

Mission

The Financial Management Board Secretariat, working together with departments, and under the direction of the Financial Management Board, is jointly responsible for the management and control of the financial, human, and information resources of the GNWT, ensuring that these resources are managed in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The Financial Management Board Secretariat (FMBS) is a central agency supporting the Chairman and the Financial Management Board in all aspects of the Board's authority. This means that any significant matters affecting the management of the financial, human and information resources of the GNWT impact the FMBS. Changes in the labour environment, technological advances, trends in fiscal and economic conditions, public accountability expectations, new developments in public sector management or political and social reform all impact the operating environment of the FMBS.

Fiscal and Economic Conditions

NWT demographics and socioeconomic conditions generate ever-increasing demands on government programs. When coupled with federal funding reductions and the GNWT's limited access to new or increased revenue sources, the achievement of balanced budgets becomes more difficult.

The Formula Financing Agreement with Canada is expected to yield virtually no revenue growth over the next three years. This is at a time when organized labour is demanding higher wage settlements, social costs are continuing to escalate and nonrenewable resource development in the NWT is in a large upswing which places large investment and management pressures on the GNWT. Unfortunately, the GNWT still lacks authority over this nonrenewable resource development and, in the absence of a resource revenue sharing agreement, realizes very little revenue benefit. Cutbacks over the last decade in investment in public infrastructure in the NWT have also created a backlog of urgent repair and replacement projects, while little expansion of this infrastructure has been possible although utilization levels grow (e.g highways, health facilities, tank farms, etc.). The point will eventually be reached where maintenance, replacement and expansion of assets can no longer be reasonably delayed in view of service needs, safety and cost-effectiveness.

Public sector management is becoming more complex as governments strive to meet increasing expectations with fewer dollars. Conditions change rapidly and public sector managers must adapt while adhering to best practices. Recent trends to partnership arrangements, delegation, client focused "one-window" service access, e-commerce, and operational streamlining constantly require re-evaluation of how business is conducted and the role of the government.

To deal with the growing gap between expenditure needs and revenue capacity, the government will be challenged to secure sources of increased revenues, facilitate fundamental improvement in economic conditions, and find innovative ways to lever government funds.

The NWT is in a period of change and uncertainty

The NWT continues to be a dynamic political environment with claims and self-government negotiations, devolution and resource revenue sharing discussions, and new federal/provincial/territorial accords requiring the development of new and innovative governance models, power sharing arrangements, and management and administrative models.

This affects all levels of government at the federal, territorial, aboriginal and community level. The dramatic political change (e.g. self-government, community empowerment) coupled with an evolution in government service delivery (e.g. privatization, new public/private sector partnerships, public service restructuring) create tension and uncertainty for the public and for public servants. This increases the need for more communication and consultation. The Legislative Assembly's "*Towards a Better Tomorrow*" document establishes the end goal of this evolution process: Strong and effective aboriginal and public governments operating cooperatively with no reduction in program and service levels as a result of implementing self-government agreements.

Labour Environment

The Canadian economy is still robust and is creating new jobs at a rate that has lowered the national unemployment rate to levels not seen in many years. In addition, labour shortages in many skilled occupational groups have created fierce competition among employers. To achieve its objectives the government needs a competent and productive public service. The government has had a high turnover rate. Combined with a limited northern labour market for specialized/technical skills, this creates difficulties in the recruitment and retention of public service employees.

This is coupled with a public service across Canada that is trying to recover some of the compensation ground perceived lost in the past decade. The result is upward pressure on compensation settlements and recruitment and retention difficulties in a number of key occupational groups where the GNWT is still heavily dependent on imported labour. Addressing these market shortages is difficult, as pay and benefit structures must conform to the Canadian Human Rights Act Equal Pay provisions that do not allow an employer to differentiate pay based on the market demand for various occupations.

Information Technology

There are still rapid advances being made in information and communications technology throughout the developed world. However, the NWT lags behind in acquiring access to this technology due to its heavy reliance on satellite based communication, its lack of land lines and its relatively small population which make private investment in major upgrades unattractive (particularly in the smaller centres and communities). Computer access and literacy of the population is growing but is behind the more industrialized provinces. Appropriate training for employees and the public will be necessary for effective use of emerging technologies. Recent reviews commissioned by the GNWT suggest that the current "data over satellite" technology being utilized by the GNWT for its Digital Communications Network is the only real option at the present time to link all NWT communities.

Accountability

Throughout the world, there is an increasing demand for government to be accountable to the public for results. Public expectations concerning probity and accountability continue to rise with attendant demands for more transparency, disclosure and rules designed to protect the public interest. The Access to Information Act requirements are driving investment in records management and research. Accountability expectations mean more consultation, clearer plans with specific goals and objectives, and public results reporting on accomplishments.

Accountability demands also extend to how government does business with respect to such things as competitive tendering, preference policies, adherence to trade agreements, debriefing of unsuccessful bidders, public appeal processes, and much more. People want to know the cost of delivery of government programs and services, and they want assurance of prudence and integrity in the allocation of government resources. But more and more, people also want to be assured that the investment of public money has resulted in measurable impacts. The challenge for government is to set clear objectives, to monitor results, and to communicate this information to the public in a way that is understandable and meaningful.

The FMBS has made progress in this area by highlighting accountability through professional development initiatives and the research and development of a draft framework for third parties.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

A public service working in an environment of constructive labor/management relations with a compensation package that supports a northern workforce.

1.1 Outcome and Measure

A fair and affordable resolution to the Equal Pay Complaint.

- The resolution is acceptable to all parties.

Target

- Cost does not exceed accrued liability.
- Completion of tribunal hearing or negotiated resolution by 2005.

Result and Discussion

Efforts to resolve the complaint continued to be pursued in 2001-02.

The best case possible is being presented at Tribunal Hearings in an effort to protect the GNWT from further liability.

Expenditures on individual settlement agreements continued within the authorized limits.

Supporting Strategy

- Equal Pay - Ensure the government's interests are appropriately addressed in dealing with the Equal Pay complaint filed by the Public Service Alliance of Canada.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation files

1.2 Outcome and Measure

Pro-active union/management dispute resolution.

- Number of grievances that proceed to arbitration.
- Amount of labor relations training delivered to regions/departments.

Target/Standard

- Resolve 25% of grievances referred to arbitration without arbitration hearings.
- Labor relations training delivered in each region at least once during the fiscal year.

Result and Discussion

In 2001, 59% of the cases referred to arbitration were either resolved without a hearing – the Unions withdrew 35% and 24%,were settled.

There was also a decrease in the numbers of grievances referred to arbitration in 2001 compared to 2000. In 2000 over 51 grievances were referred to arbitration while in 2001 there were 36.

Labour relations training was offered in each region with managers learning the concepts of progressive discipline and managing difficult human resource matters.

Code of Conduct information sessions were held for all departments and regions.

In depth job evaluation training was held three times in the 2001-02 fiscal year. The training provided individuals with a thorough understanding of the job evaluation process, which then enables them to be able to participate in departmental job evaluation committees.

Job descriptions writing training sessions were held in each region and with many of the headquarters departments. In total, fifteen sessions were held.

Supporting Strategy

- Dispute Resolution/Union Relations - Work with Unions and management to put in place cooperative approaches to resolve and prevent disputes and to improve union/management relations.
- Collective Agreements - Negotiate agreements with the Unions that offers wage stability within affordable bounds.

Data Source

2001 Annual Report on the Public Service.

1.3 Outcome and Measure

Stable and competent Public Service.

- Recruitment success.
- Retention levels.

Target/Standard

- Vacancy rate of all occupational groups no greater than 15% on average.
- Turnover rate that does not exceed 20%.

Result and Discussion

The vacancy rate for occupational groups in 2000 was on average 15.8%. For 2001 this has increased to 17.9% however, further review of statistical reliability is being undertaken.

The turnover rates for 2001 averaged 13%. Compensation surveys indicate the GNWT remains competitive in the majority of job categories.

Supporting Strategy

- Workforce recruitment/retention - Assess market conditions and GNWT position and develop/implement appropriate policies and measures to facilitate recruitment/retention of a capable GNWT workforce within resources available.

Data Source

2001 Annual Report on the Public Service.

1.4 Outcome and Measure

Pension and Insurance Plans for employees of the Public Service provide optimum cost/benefit to employers and employees, and any new plans adopted provide equivalent benefits to current plans.

- Comparable cost-effective pension and insurance plans.
- Transferability of pension benefits.

Target/Standard

- Alternative pension and insurance options determined through the period 2001 to 2004.
- Transfers to new plan with no loss in pension benefits.

Result and Discussion

Pension Review Steering Committee and technical groups were established that included Union/Employee representatives. Both the NWT Teachers' Association and the Union of Northern Workers were pleased with the process to date and have been highly involved in discussions and work.

An RFP for Phase I of the work (identifying all issues that require consideration during the project) was awarded to William M. Mercer Limited. The consultants were hired to review the feasibility of remaining in the Superannuation Insurance and Pension Plans.

The report was available early in the 2002-03 fiscal year and takes into account the cost effectiveness and preserving the current level of benefits provided to employees.

Supporting Strategy

- Pension Reform - Assess the GNWT's participation in the Superannuation Pension Plan to determine alternative pension and insurance arrangements.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services Divisional files

1.5 Outcome and Measure

Efficient Human Resource Information System.

- Accurate and accessible human resource information.

Target

- Produce bi-weekly pay in advance of payday to ensure distribution of pay on payday.
- Annual reporting of Public Service human resource information.
- Training at least once per fiscal year to users.

Result and Discussion

Pay was produced on time for each payday. The system processing time for payroll has been reduced from two days to one day. This allows system users more time for data entry and contributes to more accurate pay being produced.

Annual reporting on the public service has been made easier as Deh Cho and Fort Smith Health and Social Services Boards are using the GNWT's Human Resource Information System. This allows for more timely and accurate information being produced in relation to employees working at these boards.

Eight additional reports were made available to users including: a new establishment report; overtime reports that include dollars spent on overtime; and six new recruitment module reports.

The 2001 Public Service Annual Report was published in June 2002, which is the earliest that it has been produced in ten years.

Human Resource Management Information Systems training occurred twice in 2001-02 with a total of eleven weeks of training provided to users.

Supporting Strategy

- PeopleSoft - Maximize the yield from the implementation of the new human resource information system.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation files

1.6 Outcome and Measure

Employees and managers foster a workplace where individuals are treated with fairness, dignity and respect.

- Number of complaints filed under the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy.
- Employee satisfaction surveys.

Target

- The number of complaints within industry norms.

Result and Discussion

There were nineteen complaints filed under the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy in the 2001 calendar year.

Three of these complaints were substantiated.

Changes were implemented to the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy during this period and information/training sessions were held with managers and employees.

Supporting Strategy

- Investigative Skills Training/Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy - Conduct a review of the Workplace Conflict Resolution Policy.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services files

2.0 Goal

A sustainable financial position with sufficient resources to achieve government goals and objectives.

2.1 Outcome and Measure

Revenues are sufficient to address expenditure requirements.

- Level of accumulated deficit.
- Gap between revenues and expenditures and their growth rate.

Target

- Successful negotiation with Canada for additional investment in Non-Renewable Resource Strategy by the Spring 2001.
- Do not exceed government debt limits during the fiscal year.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT received limited funding directly related to the Non-Renewable Resource Strategy. However, $64 million benefit from the favourable resolution of outstanding formula disputes with Canada.

The GNWT has an accumulated cash surplus of $338 million as of March 31, 2002.

As of March 31, 2002, the GNWT was contingently liable relative to the guarantees of debt of the NWT Power Corporation, NWT Energy Corporation and the NWT Housing Corporation. The total guaranteed debt is $153.2 million, which is under the authorized borrowing limit of $300 million.

Supporting Strategy

Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy - In co-operation with the Departments of Executive and Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, work with the federal and aboriginal governments to develop, implement and monitor a Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy for the NWT which details the strategic investments required in order to enable NWT residents and governments to achieve optimum benefit from development of NWT petroleum and mineral resources.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

2.2 Outcome and Measure

Financial ability to support self-government agreements.

- Level of incremental costs to the GNWT associated with implementation of self-government agreements.

Target

- GNWT bears zero percent of any incremental costs for implementation of self-government agreements.

Result and Discussion

A tentative agreement has been reached between the GNWT and Canada with respect to the funding to be provided to the GNWT for implementation of the Dogrib Agreement.

The amount is not as much as the GNWT had been seeking, but could prove to be sufficient, given the challenge of exactly projecting the extent of the GNWT's financial obligations.

There is still major concern regarding the financial implications of a potential full exercise of jurisdictions covered by the ten year Dogrib Intergovernmental Services Agreement.

Other active Self Government processes in the NWT have not yet completed the exercise of costing nor reached agreement on responsibility for incremental costs

Supporting Strategy

- Self-government - Participate in GNWT core self-government negotiating teams.
- Use a zero-based approach to cost proposed self-government models and identify the one-time and on-going incremental costs to implement the model.
- Negotiate with claimant organizations and the federal government affordable and effective self-government financing arrangements under which the GNWT does not bear any incremental costs.

Data Source

Directorate files.

2.3 Outcome and Measure

Wage stability within affordable bounds.

- Collective agreements negotiated acceptable to both parties.
- Relative competitiveness of GNWT compensation package in the labor market.

Target

- Wage and benefit growth rates lesser of inflation and revenue growth rate over period of agreements.
- GNWT compensation package that is competitive but does not lead the NWT market.

Result and Discussion

- Collective Agreements were successfully negotiated with the NWT Teachers Association (NWTTA) and the Union of Northern Workers (UNW) with compensation increases consistent with economic conditions and settlement trends in other jurisdictions.

  Compensation research indicates that the GNWT compensation package remains competitive in the majority of occupations. In some occupations such as health care, there are extreme labour shortages, which make it very difficult for the GNWT to recruit. As a result, efforts are being place on developing and implementing strategies for increasing the supply of skilled individuals in these fields.

Supporting Strategy

Collective Agreements - Negotiate agreements with the Unions that offers wage stability within affordable bounds.

Data Source

Labour Relations and Compensation Services files

2.4 Outcome and Measure

Value-added diamond manufacturers establish successful businesses.

- Guarantee level in relation to benefits to NWT economy.
- Number of jobs created by those businesses that receive GNWT support.

Target

- No loan guarantees are activated (which is an indicator of the success of the business).
- 100 direct jobs in the manufacturing industry.

Result and Discussion

As of March 31, 2002, none of the loan guarantees on behalf of diamond manufacturers have been activated, however, monitoring of one firm has been implemented.

The direct jobs related to diamond manufacturers were approximately 100 as of March 31, 2002.

Supporting Strategy

- Support Diamond Value Added Sector - Support the establishment of the NWT as Canada's diamond centre by administering a loan guarantee program to support the start-up of diamond manufacturing businesses.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

3.0 Goal

Government resources (human, financial, information and goods and services) are acquired, utilized, retained and retired economically in accordance with government policy.

3.1 Outcome and Measure

Government housing resources are retired in accordance with government policy.

- Percentage of GNWT inventory of "owned" homes sold.
- Privatization and/or transfer of staff housing assets to community control.

Target

- All owned housing units sold by March 31, 2002.
- Employees no longer in GNWT controlled staff housing.
- Alternative arrangement for all leases negotiated by March 31, 2002.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT's opening inventory of staff housing at April 1, 2001 totaled 51 units (40 owned units and 11 leased units).

During the 2001-02 fiscal year 12 units were sold and 13 were transferred (total of 25 units or 63% of the owned inventory).

The inventory of leased units was reduced by one.

There were three staff housing unit acquisitions during the fiscal year through the Employee House Purchase Plan

At the end of the 2001-02 fiscal year, the total inventory was comprised of 18 owned units and 10 leased units.

Of these 28 units, GNWT staff occupied 19 of the units. The balances were vacant pending disposal.

Supporting Strategy

- Staff Housing - Removal of the GNWT from the role of landlord of staff housing.

Data Source

Directorate files.

3.2 Outcome and Measure

Government goods and services are acquired efficiently and economically.

- Reduction in or justification of existing levels of procurement costs (in accordance with government policy).

Target

- Successful implementation of recommendations of procurement audit by March 31, 2002.

Result and Discussion

Bulk purchasing of PC's implemented.

Software licensing agreement with Microsoft has been entered into. The projected savings to the GNWT of this initiative is conservatively estimated at $350,000 to $400,000.

Successful pilot testing of a GNWT corporate purchase credit card (to compliment the existing GNWT travel card) will lead to reduced costs of purchase through the decreased administrative overhead once fully implemented.

Supporting Strategy

- Procurement - Audit Bureau review of the efficient and economic procurement of government resources.

Data Source

Directorate files.

4.0 Goal

Public confidence in the prudence, integrity and accountability of the GNWT.

4.1 Outcome and Measure

Public accounts are timely, readable and accurate.

- Span of time to publish.
- Comments from Auditor General.

Target

- Interim report released by August 31 following the end of the fiscal year.
- The Comptroller General's Statement issued by August 31 following the end of the fiscal year.
- The public accounts are tabled by November 30 following the end of the fiscal year.
- No major critical comments from the Auditor General/Public Accounts Committee on content.

Result and Discussion

Early release of the Interim Report was achieved through a release in July 2001.

The Comptroller General's Statement was issued by August 31, 2001.

The Public Accounts were signed-off with October 5, 2001 as the audit date. The actual sign-off by the Auditor General was December 2001 – the earliest date in the last several years. Due to this timing, however, the Public Accounts could not be tabled with the Legislative Assembly until February 2002.

There was a new section included in the Public Accounts that provides both graphs and narratives to assist readers in their interpretation of the Consolidated Public Accounts. This has been positively received.

Supporting Strategy

- Public Accounts - Increase the timeliness with which public accounts information is completed and published after annual year-end.

  Re-design existing public accounts format to improve readability and information value.

  Initiate steps toward the integration of financial and non-financial results information in public accounts.

Data Source

Government Accounting files.

4.2 Outcome and Measure

A corporate culture that values and utilizes effective results reporting.

- Regular publication of results reports by departments.

Target

- Results reports complete within three months after fiscal year end.

Result and Discussion

The 2000-01 Results Report was produced in September 2001 to coincide with the timing of the 2002-2005 draft Business Plans.

The format and content on the 2001-02 Results Report, entitled "Towards Improved Accountability", were enhanced significantly from previous Results Reports to link them to government wide measures, improve on the presentation and make them more meaningful for readers.

Supporting Strategy

- Publish Results Measurement Material - Prepare and publish materials to assist GNWT departments with results measurement reporting.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

4.3 Outcome and Measure

Effective internal controls are in place.

There is high level of competence and integrity in public service financial management.

- Occurrences of fraud.
- Disposition of fraud through both the civil and criminal courts.
- Observations in operational audits/corporate reviews.

Target

- Reductions in occurrences of fraud.
- 90% of court decisions in GNWT favor.
- No significant problems identified in corporate reviews.
- 100% of Audit recommendations noted and implemented by responsible department(s).

Result and Discussion

In recent years the magnitude of fraud has decreased. However the incidences of reported fraud have remained stable. The impact of fraud awareness has contributed to early detection of fraud. The fundamental cause of fraud continues to be the breakdown of internal controls already in place. A contributing factor is the level of staff competencies in financial management.

As part of the fraud reporting a report is prepared noting any significant control weaknesses. In addition, the Financial Administration Manual requires departments to report, within 90 days of detection of loss, to the Comptroller General any enhancements made to the departmental controls in order to prevent repetition of the loss.

A number of fraud cases were worked on during the fiscal year. One high profile case concluded in the criminal conviction of the offender. The GNWT also receive a restitution order to recovery money. Another out of court settlement was reached with reimbursement to the GNWT.

Corporate control review is part of an on-going audit process. Issues identified during the audit are discussed with management and corrective action taken where necessary.

Audit findings are cleared with management. Final audit reports contain management action plans on how and when the deficiencies noted will be corrected. Follow-up audits are planned to verify the corrective actions.

Supporting Strategy

- Audit Services - Through the implementation of the recommendations of the review of the internal audit function of the GNWT:
  - Improvement the deterrence of fraud.
  - Increase the focus on the efficiency and economy of operations.
  - Increase the focus on the identification of cost savings in time of budget constraints.
  - Improve corrective action on follow-up.

Data Source

Audit Bureau files.

5.0 Goal

Effective, efficient and economical management information systems support accountability by providing managers, decision-makers and the public with meaningful information.

5.1 Outcome and Measure

Effective, efficient and economical management information systems.

Information systems provide managers, decision-makers and the public with meaningful information.

- Data processing efficiency/ reliability.
- Alternatives to the existing financial information system are presented.
- Reduce time required to respond to information requests from any source (time taken to respond).
- Improve quality and accuracy of data available to management, decision-makers and the public (fewer requests for clarification/explanation, fewer corrections).
- Improve ease of access to information to all stakeholders through use of appropriate IT tools (less human intervention in responding to data requests - better "self-serve" capabilities).
- Systems facilitate the timely fulfilment of legislative reporting requirements (e.g. less time required to prepare public accounts).
- Public access to government information is enhanced through the use of technology (e.g. more web sites with easier access).

Target

- Cost per transaction and data error rates should be within 5% of industry standards as obtained from independent sources (such as the Gartner Group).
- Options are available for review by March 31, 2002.
- Establish baseline for measurement.
- Improve performance in all areas by 25%.

Result and Discussion

Source data not yet available.

Supporting Strategy

- Digital Communication Network - Resolve remaining implementation issues with the Digital Communications Network and promote the development of cost/effective utilization of its capabilities and capacity. In conjunction with the updated Informatics Strategy, forecast bandwidth requirements and means of acquiring this bandwidth on the most cost effective basis.
- Financial Information System - Develop software enhancements that will provide improved functionality and user friendly reporting by the GNWT's Financial Information System, and thereby extend the life of the twenty-year-old system by at least five years by:
  - Providing web browser access to users.
  - Providing a larger historical database than is currently on the mainframe and improve financial reporting to financial managers.
- Knowledge Management Strategy - In partnership with the departments update and expand the GNWT's Informatics Strategy to reflect changes in needs and technology.

This strategy will encompass Knowledge Management (KM), Information Management and the management of Information Technology. The strategy will provide a clear vision for the GNWT regarding KM, and will provide a policy framework by which the GNWT can structure its activities (including development, delivery and monitoring performance) associated with Knowledge Management.

The strategy will encourage the effective, efficient and economic use of Information Technology within the Government of the Northwest Territories, and will promote its use in the delivery of programs and services to the public. Enhancing public access to information technology is a goal of the strategy and will be achieved through the leveraging of Government of the Northwest Territories information technology needs for the greater public good.

Data Source

n/a

6.0 Goal

Government is accountable for the optimal allocation of funds through the use of effective planning tools.

6.1 Outcome and Measure

Government wide and consistent departmental business planning processes are in place and utilized.

- Government wide business plans are updated and published annually.
- Departments report to the Legislative Assembly and the public on the success in achieving the Business Plan targets.

Target

- Draft business plans are complete in time for Legislative review prior to the development of the Main Estimates.
- Business plans complete and ready for tabling with Main Estimates.

Result and Discussion

The 2002-05 Business Plan, including the Government Wide Business Plan, were completed and circulated to Standing Committees within the required lead time before Standing Committee Reviews

Previous recommendations of Standing Committees, relative to content and format, were, for the most part, addressed. There were fewer issues, on these matters, than in previous years.

The published version of the 2002-05 Business Plans was tabled with the 2002-03 Main Estimates in February 2003.

Supporting Strategy

- Government Wide Planning - Continue to increase integration of planning and budgeting cycles through the use of business planning and performance budgeting approaches.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

6.2 Outcome and Measure

Program Managers make better program decisions through the use of performance data.

- Attendance at training sessions.
- Application of performance measurement data to decision making.
- Number of departments with performance measurement systems.

Target/Standard

- 75% GNWT managers have had training by March 31, 2002.
- Baseline to be set.
- Every department has an integrated performance measurement system by March 31, 2002.

Result and Discussion

Every department has training in performance measurement, and program managers along with Directors have received training. Throughout the GNWT, the Policy and Corporate Services divisions continue to be the vanguard of the performance measurement application. However, work still needs to be done.

The baseline of performance measurement to decision making has moved into the area of social indicators. Major program design will use social data to help make decisions in areas where the greatest impacts can be expected. Work is underway in this area

All departments are using performance measurement systems on top of their established departmental reports and statistics collecting. Performance measurement systems are not yet integrated with the budgets. The methodology for doing so has yet to be established anywhere in North America. However, the use of performance measurement within the GNWT has been noted positively by the Auditor General of Canada, and results reports have been expanded and enhanced under the title "Towards Improved Accountability".

Supporting Strategy

- Performance Measurement Training - Promote and deliver workshops on program evaluation and results measurement to government departments and third parties.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

6.3 Outcome and Measure

Community, third party and GNWT program managers are able to make better program decisions through the application of evaluation techniques.

- Number of communities that receive evaluation training.
- Number of non-profit organizations receiving evaluation training.
- Increased application of evaluation methodology in program settings.

Target

- Four communities receive training by March 31, 2002.
- Ten people from non-profit organizations receive training by March 31, 2002.
- Baseline information to be established by 2001.

Result and Discussion

During this fiscal year evaluation training was put on hold due to a lack of staffing resources. Work did continue on the evaluation materials however, and they are close to completion.

Planning is underway for evaluation specialists to conduct coursework in the NWT.

Evaluation assistance continued throughout the year. There was more use of evaluation in cases where specific problems surfaced in program areas. Standardized methodology was accepted in the approach to determining the root causes of program difficulties. The newly formatted results report *"Towards Improved Accountability"* has required a listing of the reviews, evaluations and major studies carried out by the departments through out the year as a part of establishing a baseline. Work continues on the government-wide reporting of social indicators and their relevance to program areas.

Supporting Strategy

- Government- wide reporting - In cooperation with the Cabinet Secretariat and all departments, implement a government wide measurement and reporting initiative to monitor and report progress on the Legislative Assembly's vision and priorities.
- Evaluation Training - Provide training and support to government staff, boards and agencies, community government and non-government organizations in basic program design and evaluation.

Data Source

Budgeting and Evaluation files.

6.4 Outcome and Measure

Government wide and consistent departmental Informatics Technology planning processes are in place.

- Consistent planning processes are developed that address both departmental and corporate IT planning needs.
- IT Plans are submitted in a consistent format.
- IT Plans are submitted on time.
- IT Plans show clear linkages to departmental Business Plans.
- IT Plans are vetted by the Informatics Policy Committee in accordance with their mandate.
- Departmental IT Plans are consolidated into a GNWT IT Plan and submitted for EMB review along with the Business Plans.

Target

- A GNWT-wide IT Planning Process is developed and implemented by April 1st 2001.
- All departmental plans are submitted in a consistent format (100% compliance).
- All departmental plans are submitted on time (100% on time).
- Each IT project in each department's IT plan is linked to a business objective as identified in the Business Plan (100% of IT projects linked to Business objectives).
- Every department's IT Plan is reviewed by the IPC (100% compliance).
- A GNWT-wide IT plan is produced and submitted on time with the Business Plan in accordance with the Business Planning schedule (100% complete and on time).

Result and Discussion

A GNWT-wide IT Planning Process was developed and implemented by April 1st 2001.

100% compliant with the requirement for all departmental plans to be submitted in a consistent format.

Approximately 66% of departmental plans were submitted on time.

Approximately 25% of the IT project in each department's IT plan are linked to a business objective as identified in the Business Plan.

100% of the department's IT Plan were reviewed by the IPC

The GNWT-wide IT plan was produced and submitted on time with the Business Plan in accordance with the Business Planning schedule.

Supporting Strategy

- Informatics Plans - Promote development of appropriate informatics plans by departments to optimize value of technology and information to the organization and ensure that these plans support and are integrated with the Business Plans.

Data Source

CIO files.

7.0 Goal

Government is organized for maximum efficiency with optimal allocation of functions among levels of government and third parties and effective partnerships with the private sector.

7.1 Outcomes and Measure

Effective and efficient government organization.

- Development of an acceptable knowledge management strategy.
- Development of an acceptable human resource management delivery model/strategy.

Target

- Delivery of a strategy.
- Implementation of recommendations.

Result and Discussion

Knowledge Management Strategy was approved in June 2002. Implementation of this Strategy is underway with a target to be completed by 2005.

Many of the initiatives related to the development of an acceptable human resource management delivery model/strategy have flowed out of the Grant Thornton report. Results that have been achieved include:

- Review of Staffing Appeals process is underway. A model is being developed that allows greater public scrutiny of competitions including extending staffing appeals to Excluded and Management positions. This new process will also better support the Affirmative Action staffing program.
- Management Information - Managers are being provided with better information and human resource reports to assist them in HR planning decisions

Supporting Strategy

- Human Resource Services Delivery (New) - With Executive Offices, review and identify options for the most effective and efficient delivery of human resource services within the public sector, including a focus on employment equity and affirmative action.
- Knowledge Management Strategy - The strategy will provide a clear vision for the GNWT regarding KM, and will provide a policy framework by which the GNWT can structure its activities (including development, delivery and monitoring performance) associated with Knowledge Management.

Data Source

CIO files.

Labour Relations and Compensation Services files

Aboriginal Affairs

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to report on the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs' results for 2001-2002.

During this period, the Ministry was involved in nine lands, resources and self-government negotiations. Significant milestones were achieved in a number of these negotiations:

- a Treaty Entitlement Final Agreement with the Salt River First Nation was signed;
- Interim Measures Agreements were signed with the Deh Cho and Akaitcho;
- an Agreement-in-Principle with the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in was initialed; and,
- significant progress was made towards the completion of the Dogrib Final Agreement, the first combined lands, resources and self-government in the Northwest Territories.

These achievements have resulted from the continued dedication and hard work of GNWT staff and our counterparts with the federal government and Aboriginal organizations.

In 2001-2002, the Intergovernmental Forum Secretariat was transferred to the Ministry, resulting in a more effective and streamlined approach to intergovernmental relations with Aboriginal governments. During the year, the parties to the Intergovernmental Forum reached agreement on a Memorandum of Intent on Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing and on the establishment of an Economic Development Advisory Committee.

With respect to intergovernmental relations with our Aboriginal government partners, 2001-2002 saw a Political Accord signed with the South Slave Metis Tribal Council.

Work has also progressed in working to strengthen and support our regional management committees. This is particularly apparent in the Inuvik region where the regional management team has begun to work with the Beaufort-Delta Self-Government Office.

Mahsi Cho

Hon. Jim Antoine

Vision

The Government of the Northwest Territories is committed to a workable and affordable system of governance in the Northwest Territories that clarifies, respects and protects both collective rights of Aboriginal people and the individual rights of all residents. The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs supports this vision by leading Government of the Northwest Territories participation in lands, resources and self-government negotiations and coordinating the implementation of final agreements. The Ministry also contributes to the territorial government's political and constitutional development of the Northwest Territories and national Aboriginal Affairs.

Mission

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for achieving results in the following areas:

- The negotiation and implementation of lands, resources and self-government agreements expediently yet without compromising effectiveness and integrity;
- The management and monitoring of settled lands, resources and self government agreements;
- Contributing to mutually beneficial, working relations with the Aboriginal governments and leadership, as well as with the provincial, territorial and federal governments; and
- Contributing to the political and constitutional development of the Northwest Territories.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Major accomplishments that were achieved during 2001-2002 include:

- Significant progress was made towards the completion of the Dogrib Final Agreement, the first combined lands, resources and self-government agreement in the Northwest Territories;
- The Akaitcho Interim Measures Agreement and two Schedules were completed;
- In May 2001, the Deh Cho Framework and Interim Measures Agreements were signed in Fort Simpson;
- In the Beaufort Delta, our negotiators have initialed a self-government Agreement-In-Principle with the Gwich'in and the Inuvialuit;
- Members of the Salt River First Nation ratified the Treaty Land Entitlement Final Agreement. All parties signed the Final Agreement in January, 2002;
- A Political Accord was signed with the South Slave Metis Tribal Council;
- The Parties to the Intergovernmental Forum agreed to a Memorandum of Intent on Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing in May; and
- The Parties to the Intergovernmental Forum established an Economic Development Advisory Forum.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

The Ministry participated in the following major reviews and reports:

- Annual Report on Implementation for the Inuvialuit Final Agreement;
- Annual Report on Implementation for the Gwich'in Final Agreement;

- Annual Report on Implementation for the Sahtu Final Agreement;
- Finalized the comprehensive review of the economic provisions of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement; and,
- Conducted a joint review of the economic measures of the Gwich'in Final Agreement and Sahtu Final Agreement.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

The successful conclusion of outstanding lands, resources and self-government agreements, which will provide for continued improvement in the political, social and economic environment of the Northwest Territories.

1.1 Outcome And Measure

Number of agreements initialled by negotiators.

Target

Conclusion of the following agreements:

- DEH CHO
  - Interim Measures Agreement by 2001
- DOGRIB
  - Final Agreement by 2002
  - Implementation Plan by 2002
  - Self-Government Financing Agreements by 2002
  - Intergovernmental Service Agreement by 2002
- BEAUFORT/DELTA
  - Agreement-in-Principle by 2001
  - Final Agreement by 2002
  - Implementation Plan by 2002
  - Financial Transfer Agreement by 2002
- DELINE
  - Agreement-in-Principle by 2001
  - Final Agreement by 2003
  - Implementation Plan by 2003
  - Financial Transfer Agreement by 2003
- SALT RIVER FIRST NATION
  - Memorandum of Intent by 2001
  - Final Agreement by 2002
  - Treaty Land Entitlement Implemented by 2003
- SOUTH SLAVE METIS
  - Stage 1 Agreement-in-Principle by 2003

- AKAITCHO
  - Agreement-in-Principle by 2003

Results And Discussion

DEH CHO:
- Framework Agreement and Interim Measures Agreement signed May 2001

DOGRIB:
- Final Agreement – anticipate completion in 2002
- Implementation Plan – anticipate completion in 2002
- Self-Government Financing Agreements – anticipate completion in 2002
- Intergovernmental Service Agreement – completed

BEAUFORT DELTA:
- Agreement-in-Principle – completed and initialled October 2001. Signing anticipated fall 2002.
- Final Agreement – negotiations beginning. The table has set 2005 as target for completion.
- Implementation Plan – Implementation Working Group in place. The table has set 2005 as target for completion.
- Financial Transfer Agreement - The table has set 2005 as target.

DELINE:
- Agreement-in-Principle – anticipated completion late 2002/early 2003
- Final Agreement – target 2004
- Implementation Plan – Implementation Working Group in place. Target 2004.
- Financial Transfer Agreement – Target 2004.

SALT RIVER FIRST NATION:
- Memorandum of Intent – Skipped MOI stage.
- Final Agreement – Final Agreement signed January 2002.
- Treaty Land Entitlement – Takes 2 years for reserve creation. Target 2004.

SOUTH SLAVE METIS:
- Stage 1 Agreement-in-Principle – Negotiations continuing. Target 2003.

AKAITCHO:
- Interim Measures Agreement and two schedules signed.
- Agreement-in-Principle – Statement of Claim filed in Federal Court by Akaitcho Dene First Nations may affect expected completion date.

Supporting Strategies

- Lead GNWT Participation in Negotiations
- Regular Briefings
- Regular Deputy Ministers' Meetings
- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses
- Consistent Policy Approach
- Negotiating Instructions Are Produced
- Hasten Successful Negotiations

Data Source

Agreements signed and negotiations' monthly status reports.

1.2 Outcomes And Measure

Number of significant differences in division of authorities between agreements.

Target

- No significant differences.

Results And Discussion

There are no significant differences in the division of authorities in the various self-government entities established by lands, resources and self-government agreements negotiated to date.

Supporting Strategies

- Regular Deputy Ministers' Meetings
- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses
- Consistent Policy Approach

Data Source

Committee on Aboriginal Rights Deputies Committee

Monthly Negotiation Status Reports.

1.3 Outcomes And Measure

Number of issues raised at implementation meetings and in the five-year review and issues referred to arbitration.

Target

- Annual reduction in concerns raised by other parties.

Results And Discussion

There has been a steady decrease in concerns raised by other parties due largely to the ongoing monitoring and review processes of the annual report and five-year review of Gwich'in and Sahtu Implementation Plans. No significant concerns were raised during the reporting period and thus no cases were referred to arbitration.

Supporting Strategies

- Active Interdepartmental Caucuses

Data Source

Minutes of Tripartite Implementation Committees meetings,

Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu Annual Reports / Five Year Reviews.

2.0 Goal

Lands, resources and self-government agreements are implemented in a manner that maintains an adequate level and quality of programs and services for all residents.

2.1 Outcome And Measure

Level of resources directed to implementing self-government for program and service delivery.

Target

- 100% of present value resources are provided for specific programs and services in self-government agreements.

Result and Discussion

Ongoing bilateral meetings are being held between senior GNWT/Canada officials regarding Fiscal Financing Principles.

Supporting Strategies

- Financing Self-Government
- Negotiate Effective Review Provisions
- Monitor Intergovernmental Forum Discussions on Fiscal Relationships and Transfer Arrangements

Data Source

Bi-lateral funding agreements with Canada for self-government agreements.

2.2 Outcome And Measure

Number of implementation plans with multi-year review provisions.

Target

- All implementation plans will contain multi-year review provisions.

Results And Discussion

Implementation Plans currently being negotiated for:

- Dogrib (target date fall 2002);
- Deline (target date 2004); and,
- Beaufort Delta (target date 2005).

Current Gwich'in Implementation Plan being re-negotiated (target date December 2002).

GNWT promoting multi-year review provisions in all Implementation Plans.

Supporting Strategies

- Financing Self-Government
- Effective Participation in Implementation Committees

Data Sources

Implementation Plans for Dogrib and Beaufort Delta Negotiation Reports

Implementation and Financing Self-Government Briefing Notes

Minutes of Tripartite Implementation Committees.

3.0 Goal

Mutually beneficial working relationships with Aboriginal governments and leadership are enhanced and maintained.

3.1 Outcome And Measure

Mutually beneficial working relationships with Aboriginal governments and leadership.

Attendance at Annual Assemblies and other important meetings.

Timely responses to correspondence.

Target

- Cabinet member available at all annual assemblies and other important meetings.
- 100% of meetings attended by Aboriginal Affairs officials.
- Draft correspondence or advice provided within two weeks of receiving request from the Minister's office.

Results And Discussion

Relationships have been built by the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Premier and other Cabinet members by attending assemblies and other significant meetings. This was followed up by senior officials from the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs addressing concerns and resolutions brought forward.

List of Assemblies and dates provided to Cabinet and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

MAA adheres to a two-week Bring Forward (BF) system within the Ministry – target timelines have been met to date.

Supporting Strategies

- Monitor Annual Assemblies

Data Source

Briefing notes

Travel claims

Senior Management

BF System.

3.2 Outcome And Measure

Number of new formalized relationships/agreements.

Resolution of outstanding issues (apart from implementation and negotiation).

Participation on Intergovernmental Forum Working Groups and provision of information to Working Groups.

Target

- Increase in number of formalized agreements by April 2004.
- 50% of discussions on issues leading to positive outcomes.
- 100% of information requests from Working Groups responded to.

Results And Discussion

South Slave Metis Political Accord signed November 2001.

The Ministry continues to address outstanding issues with territorial, federal, and Aboriginal governments and/or organizations with positive results.

Participated on Intergovernmental Forum working groups led by Intergovernmental Forum Secretariat, Department of the Executive.

Led GNWT participation in all Assisted in planning for Intergovernmental Forum activities meeting in May 2001.

Provided assistance to Intergovernmental Forum Secretariat in the development of the South Slave Metis Political Accord.

Supporting Strategies

- Effective participation in intergovernmental processes.
- Media monitoring.

Data Source

South Slave Metis Political Accord

Senior Management.

4.0 Goal

The establishment of an effective system of government, which has wide support from residents of the Northwest Territories.

4.1 Outcome And Measure

Number of information sessions and workshops held.

Ratification of Agreements.

Target

- Deliver to all regions information sessions at least once per year.
- Conclusion of the agreements outlined in Goal #1.

Results And Discussion

Provided numerous information sessions/ presentations to: Native Women's Association, Funafuti Accountant's Society, Aurora College, NWT Association of Municipalities; Beaufort/Delta communities – Tsiigehtchic, Holman, Town of Inuvik, Beaufort-Delta Interim Regional Council, Gwich'in Assembly; Regional Management Committees, GNWT staff from all regions – school principals from all NWT communities; Public Works & Services employees in the Beaufort/Delta Region, employees in Fort Simpson, Hay River and Fort Smith, and in Yellowknife employees from Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development and Public Works and Services, regular briefings to Deputies Committee on Aboriginal Rights; Social Agenda Working Group, Standing Committee on Accountability and Oversight, and the Special Committee on the Sunset Clause and Self-Government.

Supporting Strategies

- Governance discussions
- Communications Strategy
- Maintain Website

Data Source

Final Agreements

Implementation Plans and Financing Agreements

PowerPoint presentations

Duty travel claims.

As a result of Executive Council decision, Goals 5 and 6 have been transferred to the Ministry from the Executive. These goals were previously not included in the Ministry's Business Plan.

5.0 Goal

Northern governments working together co-operatively through a permanent process, such as the Intergovernmental Forum.

5.1 Outcome And Measure

A permanent intergovernmental process.

Target

- Regular meetings of the Intergovernmental Forum.

Result and Discussions

Two Intergovernmental Forum meetings were held:

- May 2001 (Inuvik)
- January 2002 (Fort Simpson)

A Memorandum of Understanding on Principles of the Intergovernmental Forum Process was agreed to by leaders at the May 2001 meeting.

Intergovernmental Forum leaders established the Economic Development Advisory Forum at the January 2002.

First Economic Development Advisory Forum meeting took place March 2002 in Ft Smith.

Supporting Strategies

- Co-ordination of, and support to, the Intergovernmental Forum
- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy

Data Source

Memorandum of Understanding on Principles

Economic Development Advisory Forum

Briefing Notes

Duty Travel Claims

Senior Management.

5.2 Outcome And Measure

A formal negotiation process on devolution.

Target

- Capacity for northern governments to prepare for and participate in resource development.

Result and Discussion

A Memorandum of Intent on Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing was agreed to by leaders at the May 2001 Intergovernmental Forum meeting. As a result of this memorandum, a GNWT chief devolution negotiator was appointed by March 31, 2002.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy

Data Source

Memorandum of Intent on Devolution and Resource Revenue Sharing.

5.3 Outcome and Measures

Agreement on new funding arrangements with the federal government.

Target

- Funding for Aboriginal participation in the Intergovernmental Forum process.

Results and Discussion

Funding agreements were signed with the Aboriginal Summit and Canada to fund the Aboriginal Summit's participation in the Intergovernmental Forum during 2001-2002 and 2002/03.

Data Source

Aboriginal Summit Funding Agreement.

6.0 Goal

Government is organized to ensure effective working relationships both with regional and headquarters operations, elected leaders, Aboriginal governments and the public.

6.1 Outcome and Measures

Effective, efficient, appropriate regional administrative structures.

Target

- Administrative regions that are reflective of geographic, operational, political and jurisdictional considerations.

Results and Discussion

INUVIK REGION
The Regional Management Committee is actively involved in the pre-implementation stages of self-government planning.

SAHTU REGION
Housing Corporation and the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs established operations in the region joining Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development as an established presence.

NORTH SLAVE REGION
Department of Transportation established a regional office.

SOUTH SLAVE/DEH CHO REGIONS
A more defined Deh Cho Region is emerging from the South Slave. Housing Corporation and the Departments of Financial Management Board Secretariat and Municipal and Community Affairs established operations in the Deh Cho.

Supporting Strategies

- Regional Reorganization and Capacity Building

Data Source

Regional Management Committees

Senior Management

Finance

Message from the Minister

2001-02 was marked by tremendous optimism about the future of the NWT. Despite economic uncertainty in the national and global economies early in the year, the NWT economy was very healthy due to the construction of the Diavik diamond mine and investment in the oil and gas sector. Territorial real GDP grew by over 20 per cent in 2001 and the NWT had the highest employment rate in Canada. Development of a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline became increasingly likely. On the fiscal side, the receipt of large Corporate Income Tax revenue meant the Government was able to make a number of investments and finish the year with a large operating surplus.

In presenting the Results Report for the Department of Finance, I would like to highlight some of the year's major accomplishments. Fiscal year 2001-02 was a challenging one for the Department of Finance with the introduction of a number of major changes to the tax system and the beginning of negotiations for a renewed Formula Financing Agreement with Canada. The Bureau of Statistics worked with Statistics Canada in relation to the 2001 Census. The Bureau undertook projects which examined the impacts of non-renewable resource development, including the Snap Lake diamond project, oil and gas exploration activities in the Northwest Territories, and pipeline development.

During the year, following public consultation, the NWT Liquor Commission completed the privatization of the liquor retail distribution system in Yellowknife with the opening of a new store in Frame Lake South to complement the downtown store. This has resulted in an improved level of service in Yellowknife.

The Results Report indicates that the Department has been successful in meeting the targets it set for itself for the fiscal year and, more generally, in following the direction laid out by the Legislative Assembly in *Towards a Better Tomorrow*.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley

Vision

The Department of Finance will be the recognized leader in obtaining the financial resources necessary to establish and maintain a viable Northwest Territories.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Finance is to foster an environment for stable, effective and efficient government in the Northwest Territories and to manage the Government's fiscal, financial and regulatory programs by:

- Acquiring and managing the necessary financial resources to ensure delivery of programs and services to residents in an affordable and sustainable manner;
- Maintaining a stable, fair and equitable taxation environment, meeting the needs of individuals and businesses;
- Providing the highest quality statistical information to the satisfaction of clients; and
- Regulating the insurance industry and liquor sales, distribution and consumption to contribute to the well being of communities and residents.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Fiscal Policy

During 2001-02, the Department completed the change to the Tax on Income system of calculating territorial personal income tax, first announced in the 2001-02 budget. The new system came into effect for the 2001 tax year. The NWT cost of living credit was also increased, effective in the 2001 tax year.

In the summer and fall of 2001, the Minister's Advisory Committee on Personal Income Taxation announced in the 2001-02 budget, considered options for changing the NWT personal income tax system, and delivered its report to the Minister of Finance in October. Changes recommended by the Committee were announced in the 2002-03 budget, and legislation to implement them effective for the 2002 tax year was passed in March 2002. These changes reduce the tax paid by all NWT taxpayers.

During the year, the Department participated in work on a proposed highway toll. The Government has decided to not proceed with this initiative at this time.

Discussions with the federal government on a new Formula Financing Agreement were started during the year. The existing agreement expires on March 31, 2004. The Department will continue to work toward an improved Formula Financing Agreement that will meet the needs of NWT residents.

The Department provided ongoing support for self-government which included active participation at self-government negotiation tables. This support included expert advice on fiscal and taxation issues and the negotiation of taxation powers in self-government agreements.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics completed three major surveys and projects during the 2001-02 fiscal year:

- 2001 NWT Community Food Price Survey
- 2002 NWT Alcohol & Drug Survey
- NWT Job Futures web site

Insurance

A downturn in the financial and insurance markets over the past 14-20 months was already causing premiums in most lines of insurance to rise in 2001. The September 11, 2001 disaster in the United States intensified this market increase in all lines of insurance world wide.

This contributed to difficult and protracted negotiations for insurance policy renewals, which forced the postponement of projects that were to be started or completed in fiscal 2001-2002.

Liquor

The Liquor Commission has changed the way liquor is sold to the public in Yellowknife. Under the previous system liquor was placed in the single liquor store on consignment and the operator was paid a commission on sales. Under new contracts, Yellowknife now has two liquor stores. The store operators in Yellowknife are now required to purchase the liquor from the Liquor Commission and are free to set their own retail prices. Liquor is now priced FOB the liquor warehouse which reflects a reduced cost to licensed premises while maintaining the same revenue to the GNWT.

Using a private sector consultant, the Liquor Commission reviewed the level of service provided to customers in Yellowknife. This resulted in two liquor stores being established in Yellowknife to service the residents from a downtown location and the Frame Lake area.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

- A Federation out of Balance by G. C. Ruggeri, June 7, 2001 (commissioned by provincial and territorial Departments of Finance)
- Addressing Fiscal Imbalance, Report of the Provincial and Territorial Finance Ministers - August 1-3, 2001
- 2001 Western Finance Ministers' Report, May 2001
- 47th Annual Report of the Liquor Commission
- Yellowknife Retail Liquor Service Consultation – Final Report April 2001
- Report of the Minister's Advisory Committee on Personal Income Taxation
- 2002-03 Budget Address
- Statistics Quarterly Vol. 23 No. 1-4
- 2001 NWT Socio-Economic Scan
- 2001 NWT ... by the Numbers
- Labour Trends - Northwest Territories, 1999
- Summary of NWT Community Statistics - 2001

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

The fiscal regime of the Northwest Territories supports a stable political environment and a strong economy.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Within the context of territorial governance and Aboriginal self-government, the government has the resources necessary to deliver quality programs and services to the public.

Target

- No increase to the annual deficit.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT ended 2001-2002 with an operating surplus of $116 million. Although part of that surplus was due to an unanticipated high income tax adjustment for 2000, a small surplus would have been recorded even in the absence of this adjustment.

Work was completed on designing the proposed Hotel Tax. However, the Government decided against proceeding and the measure was withdrawn.

Supporting Strategies

- Fiscal and taxation issues are effectively represented at self-government negotiating tables.
- If approved by the Legislative Assembly for introduction, implement the proposed new hotel room tax.
- Continue to monitor the effectiveness of the Formula Financing Agreement in meeting GNWT financial needs.
- Work with departments toward implementing the non-renewable resource development strategy and advance progress on devolution of control over non-renewable resources to the NWT.
- Review alternative approaches to property taxation in General Taxation Area communities.

Data Source

Draft Interim Public Accounts 2001-02.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Self-government agreements are negotiated that are affordable, workable and capable of being implemented.

Target

- No incremental costs borne by the GNWT.

Result and Discussion

The GNWT position on incremental costs has been pursued at the negotiating tables and in discussions with federal officials. Due to the protracted nature of negotiations, these have not been concluded by the end of the fiscal year under review.

Supporting Strategies

- Fiscal and taxation issues are effectively represented at self-government negotiating tables.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

1.3 Outcome and Measures

The Northwest Territories has an integrated tax regime, which encourages economic growth and development while providing necessary revenues to Government for program and service delivery.

Target

- Harmonized bases and rates across the NWT to the greatest extent possible.
- Comparable rates in NWT relative to other jurisdictions.
- Average growth in tax revenues over three years equal to or greater than economic growth over the same period.

Result and Discussion

The NWT maintained tax rates that were lower than those in most other jurisdictions in Canada, including no sales tax or capital tax, and personal income tax, corporate income tax and fuel tax rates among the four lowest in Canada.

Tax revenues totalled $595 million, up 17.2 per cent from 2000-2001. If corporate and personal income tax are excluded (due to unusual changes in revenues), other tax revenues were up 18.8 per cent, to $65.9 million. Nominal GDP increased by 17.9 per cent from 2000 to 2001.

Three year average growth rates were not possible, because data for 1998-99 does not exist on a post-division basis.

Supporting Strategies

- Fiscal and taxation issues are effectively represented at self-government negotiating tables.
- If approved by the Legislative Assembly for introduction, implement the proposed new hotel room tax.
- Work with departments toward implementing the non-renewable resource development strategy and advance progress on devolution of control over non-renewable resources to the NWT.
- Review alternative approaches to property taxation in General Taxation Area communities.

Data Source

Public Accounts 2000-2001

Draft Interim Public Accounts 2001-2002

National Accounts – Statistics Canada

NWT Budget Address 2002-2003

1.4 Outcome and Measures

Government assets are protected in a cost-effective manner.

Target

- An improved loss history.
- Reduced property insurance premiums by fiscal year 2002-2003.

Result and Discussion

The Government's loss history remained stable in both frequency and severity over the past year. However, steady improvement was seen from 1997-2001. Continued attention to improving awareness of risk management and loss control should contribute to an improved loss history in the long-term.

Due to a downturn in the financial and insurance markets, premiums were rising on most lines of insurance in 2001. The September 11, 2001 disaster in the United States exacerbated this and intensified the increase in premiums. The Department estimates that premiums for 2002-03 will increase from $1.75 million in 2001-02 to $2.625 million in 2002-03, an increase of 50 per cent. These increases, however, were completely driven by market forces and were totally out of the control of the GNWT.

Supporting Strategies

- Develop procedures to track loss prevention report recommendations, and develop reports to keep departments, boards and agencies informed of the impact of loss prevention activities.
- All major facilities are inspected, loss prevention reports are prepared and recommendations are addressed by the facility manager within 90 days of receipt of the report.

Data Source

OMEGA Risk Management Information System.

1.5 Outcome and Measures

Taxpayers comply with tax legislation.

Target

- Completion of five major audits by July 2001

Result and Discussion

Six major audits were performed relating to fuel tax, payroll tax and tobacco tax. In addition, the Department carried out one major review of a refund under the Petroleum Products Tax Act. These audits did not reveal any major discrepancies in the amounts of tax remitted.

Annual audit selection process was used to identify audit candidates for the year. An audit schedule was developed and updated throughout the year to accommodate special investigations and miscellaneous compliance visits. Associations with other regulatory bodies were developed and strengthened; specifically: Health Canada in tobacco tax enforcement efforts; the Workers' Compensation Board in payroll tax compliance efforts; and the RCMP in petroleum product tax investigative efforts.

Supporting Strategies

- Increase commodity and payroll tax audit and investigation efforts and pursue penalties and prosecutions where applicable.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

2.0 Goal

The Government has the fiscal and statistical information and analysis necessary to support policy development and decision-making, particularly for key social and economic initiatives.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

Information required for planning, policy and program development is available for the Northwest Territories.

Target

- Increased range of information available in print and electronic form by April 2002

Result and Discussion

Several projects were completed in 2001-02 to ensure that the government had the necessary statistical information to support policy development and decision-making.

A major initiative in this area was to provide support to Statistics Canada in completing the 2001 census, the post-censal surveys and coverage studies to assess census quality. For the 2001 census operations, the GNWT provided Statistics Canada with the information they requested to complete their operations, including lists of community contacts, maps and information on communities, and distributing communications materials on their behalf. In addition, information was provided to respondents on how to contact Statistics Canada to obtain their census forms.

Following the census, support was provided to Statistics Canada to complete coverage studies to assess the number of people missed in the 2001 census. This assistance included helping Statistics Canada trace individuals for completing the coverage studies.

A second major aspect was providing extensive support for information on impacts of non-renewable resource development including completing simulations related to the impacts of the Snap Lake Diamond project, oil and gas exploration activities in the Northwest Territories, and for pipeline development.

Work was also completed on an employee attitude survey of the Ekati mine. These results will be published as part of the overall impact report on well-being that is being prepared by Health & Social Services. Summary statistics related to indicators associated with the socio-economic agreements were provided for this publication.

A draft summary publication was prepared on available community statistics. This report provides community level information on a range of socio-economic indicators. It is expected that this report will be used extensively in general government planning, as well as for the preparation of applications and other material on impacts of non-renewable resource development.

Other initiatives, in addition to regular updating of statistical information and on-going publications as new statistical information becomes available, that were completed to ensure information required for planning, policy and program development is available for the Northwest Territories included:

- completed survey planning, questionnaire development, and field operations for the 2002 Alcohol & Drug Survey. An overall response rate of 76.9 per cent was reached for the survey;
- preparation and dissemination of the 2001 NWT by the numbers and 2001 Socio-Economic Scan;
- implementation of the dissemination strategy for monthly labour force results now being completed in the Northwest Territories;
- NWT Labour Trends, a document that analyzes labour market conditions and trends for segments of the territorial population, was printed and disseminated in cooperation with EC.E.

- NWT Job Futures web site was developed and implemented on behalf of ECE;
- separate input-output tables for 1997 have been prepared for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut based on combined information received from Statistics Canada;
- completed collection from the 2001 Food price Survey.

Supporting Strategies

- Work with Statistics Canada to ensure the effective completion of the 2001 Census, post-censal surveys and coverage studies.
- Provide planning information on employment and other impacts of non-renewable resource development including assessment of cumulative labour market effects of various projects and provide statistical support for environmental assessments, employee attitudinal surveys, other impact modelling.

Data Source

NWT Bureau of Statistics.

2.2 Outcome and Measures

The Government is able to forecast its long-term fiscal position.

Target

- Accurate and regular forecasts of tax, grant and resource revenues and expenditures

Result and Discussion

Regular forecasts of tax and grant revenues were made. Forecasts were promptly updated when new information became available. Total tax revenue was $261 million or 155 per cent higher than forecast in the 2001-02 Main Estimates, primarily due to a large unanticipated corporate income tax payment. Personal income tax revenues were about $17 million lower than forecast due to a large adjustment for 2000 and prior years.

Supporting Strategies

- Expand the existing Cost Drivers study to develop information on which to base future funding decisions.

Data Source

2001-2002 Interim Public Accounts

2001-2002 Main Estimates.

3.0 Goal

The Department of Finance is more responsive to client needs.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Government departments and the public have access to current, consistent and accurate information about demographic, social and economic conditions in the Northwest Territories.

Target

- Increased use of the website for accessing information on the demographic, social and economic conditions in the Northwest Territories by April 2002.

Result and Discussion

Work continued on improving awareness and accessibility to territorial statistical information. Information on the use of I-stat, the Bureau of Statistics' on-line retrieval system, shows an increase in usage of 21.7 per cent for the 2001-02 fiscal year compared to 2000-01.

This ongoing strategy was included by continuing improvements to the Bureau's electronic dissemination to ensure access to current, consistent and accurate statistical information; producing ongoing statistical publications in a timely manner and ensuring wide distribution; and making presentations and providing statistical advice to departments and others to ensure the effective use of statistical information in policy development and decision-making.

Supporting Strategies

- Work with departments and other agencies to improve awareness and accessibility of territorial statistical information.

Data Source

NWT Bureau of Statistics

3.2 Outcome and Measures

The liquor system is managed in a socially responsible manner.

Target

- A 25 per cent reduction in liquor licensing infractions by 2004.
- At least 90 per cent compliance on an ongoing basis with liquor agreements

Result and Discussion

2000-2001 – 8 infractions warranted a show-cause hearing.

2001-2002 – 5 infractions warranted a show-cause hearing.

Although a decrease in the number of infractions that warranted a hearing was observed this fiscal year, the nature of the business of liquor sales means that infractions found in licensed premises will vary due to a number of factors (large events in a community, change in licence holder, staff turnover).

Compliance with liquor agreements by contract operators was extremely high, no infractions were found or reported on. No public complaints were received.

Supporting Strategies

- Enhance compliance with liquor legislation by increased use of liquor inspectors and by providing server training programs to licensed premises and volunteer organizations.
- Work with communities to ensure community priorities are reflected in the administration of the Liquor Act.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

3.3 Outcome and Measures

Departments, boards and agencies have more accessible information about risk management and insurance.

Target

- No complaints about requests for information about risk management and insurance.

Results and Discussion

Limited resources meant that client department requests for information were not always responded to in a timely manner. Some forms were posted on the Finance website and the Insurance Manual will be posted in fiscal 2002-2003.

Supporting Strategies

- Insurance information will be made available to government users on the departmental website.
- Department, board and agency specific insurance manuals will be distributed.

Data Source

OMEGA Risk Management Information System.

3.4 Outcome and Measures

Property taxpayers will receive timely and relevant information.

Target

- No complaints about tax inquiries from taxpayers about the relevance or timeliness of property tax notices.

Results and Discussion

The 2000 and 2001 property tax notices were issued in March 2002. No complaints were received regarding relevance or timeliness of property tax notice. Timeliness issues are being addressed in conjunction with MACA.

Supporting Strategies

- Update the interface between the new Property Tax Assessment System (Proval) and the Financial Information System Property Tax Accounts Receivable.

Data Source

Department of Finance.

Municipal and Community Affairs

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to submit the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) 2001-2002 Results Report.

MACA is tasked with the development of capable, accountable and self-directed community governments providing a safe, sustainable and healthy environment for community residents.

It is my pleasure to report upon our accomplishments and goals we have achieved in 2001-2002.

Hon. Vince R. Steen

Vision

Capable, accountable, and self-directed community governments providing a safe, sustainable, and healthy environment for community residents.

Mission

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) together with NWT Community governments and our other partners are responsible for achieving acceptable results in:

- Community government financial performance
- Community government infrastructure and facilities
- Community land use
- Community governance
- Training of community government councilors and employees
- Community health and safety
- Community fire protection and prevention services
- Community emergency services
- Community recreation and sport

The Department is also responsible for:

- Fair and equitable distribution of funding to community governance
- Adequate legislative framework to support community governance
- Monitoring of community government performance
- Protecting consumer rights
- Administering Commissioner's Lands and property assessment services
- Ensuring compliance with fire safety standards
- Occupational health, safety, and morale of staff
- Costs and cost-effectiveness
- Condition of departmental finances and assets
- Compliance with laws and legal agreements

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

In 2001/2002, MACA took steps towards increasing community government authority and responsibility related to legislative and funding arrangements. Legislative proposals for the *Municipal Statutes Amendment Act* and *Dogrib Community Government Act* have been reviewed and approved. New funding policies were developed and the Department began a review of options for community governments in relation to accumulated surpluses.

Partnerships in the School of Community Government increased and training activity increased accordingly. In 2001/2002, the School of Community Government entered into partnerships with:

- Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
- Department of Justice

- Department of Education, Culture and Employment
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Aboriginal Finance Association of the NWT
- Association of Local Government Administrators of the Northwest Territories
- Northwest Territories Association of Communities
- Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
- Natural Resources Canada

A new strategic plan was developed for the School of Community Government and an annual report for the School was distributed to partners and community governments. In order to develop the abilities of community government councils and employees, a series of Governance Training workshops took place in the Sahtu, Beaufort/Delta, South Slave and Deh Cho regions. Twelve new Councillor Training modules were also developed.

MACA's land administration processes continue to improve: 100% of land leases were invoiced (1527 invoices issued).

MACA continued to work towards the development of self-government agreements that are workable and affordable by participating in and providing technical support to negotiations.

MACA also continued to pursue reductions in death, injury and property loss from fire. The NWT's single year per capita dollar loss figure is now at the Canadian five year average. An increased fire protection presence in the regions has been achieved and a community-based fire fighter training certification program has been implemented.

Development of employee capacity and morale was addressed through a staff satisfaction survey in 2001/2002. Over 74% of employees indicated satisfaction with the Department. In addition, 136 capacity building opportunities were provided to staff and 24 staff received certificates, diplomas or degrees.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

Increase community government authority and responsibility related to legislative and funding arrangements.

1.1 Outcome and Measure

Community governments have the legislative and financial authorities they need to be self-reliant and self-directed.

Target

- Updated legislation in place by 2004 to support Dogrib self-government.
- Updated governance legislation for all communities by 2004.
- New funding policies approved and operational in 2001/02.
- Address accumulated deficits and surpluses in community governments through a reporting requirement in the funding Memorandum of Understanding.
- Develop technically and financially sound infrastructure plans for 10% of communities this year, 50% with 5 years.

Results and Discussion

A new community government funding policy has been developed and new formula-based funding arrangements are in place. Final approval of the policy is expected during the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

Legislative proposals for the *Municipal Statutes Amendment Act* and *Dogrib Community Government Act* have been reviewed and approved. This updated governance legislation will provide community governments in the NWT with greater powers and flexibility to address community priorities. Both pieces of legislation are now in the drafting stage.

The Department is reviewing the option of allowing community governments to invest their accumulated surpluses through the Department of Finance's investment pool.

All 33 community governments are now providing financial reports to MACA under the terms of their funding MOUs, including 14 communities reporting on a monthly basis, five communities reporting quarterly and 14 communities reporting semi-annually. During 2002-2003, the Department plans to move away from monthly reporting to a quarterly reporting basis.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Legislation
- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Funding

Data Source

Senior Management

2.0 Goal

Develop the abilities of community government councils and employees so that they can manage increased authorities and responsibilities.

2.1 Outcome and Measure

Community councils, their employees, and other community residents will have the interests, talents and skills to advance on career paths within the community government; and do their jobs more efficiently and effectively. There will be increased involvement in community government.

Target

- Workforce that is representative of the community population.
- Increased length of service for community government employees.
- More candidates for public office.
- Increased voter turnout.
- Fewer acclamations in community government elections.

Result and Discussion

MACA proposed to collect data on community government employees during 2001-2002. Increasing length of service with community governments and the numbers of long-time northerners employed would indicate growing capacity to manage local affairs at the community level. When the Department tried to collect

baseline data, it discovered that the information was not readily available and efforts to collect it would be costly. MACA will review this indicator during 2002-2003 to determine whether it is appropriate and can be measured effectively.

In 2001-2002 governance training was provided to 20 of 33 communities.

Governance training was provided in the Aboriginal first language to two regions and nine communities.

The following 12 training modules were developed for new councilors to assist them in gaining a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities.

- Programs and Services
- Exercising Our Authority
- Planning
- Governance and the Law
- The Senior Administrator
- Effective Meetings
- Teamwork
- Community Constitutions
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Leadership
- Financial Awareness
- Emerging Governance

School of Community Government training for community government staff was provided to 800 participants, and was hosted in 20 communities.

Third party investments into the Department provided increased community government training opportunities and surpassed $750,000.

Over 25,000 training hours were provided to community government staff.

Staff made 39 community visits to assist with community government training needs.

23 training events were provided to community government staff.

No increase in candidate numbers or voter turnout was recorded for community government elections. More elected positions were filled through acclamation.

Supporting Strategies

- Building Community Capacity
- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Legislation
- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Funding

Data Source

Senior Management

School of Community Government

School of Community Governments Report to Community Governments and Partners

3.0 Goal

Strengthen land management at the local and territorial levels.

3.1 Outcome and Measure

Increased community government activity in planning and administering of community lands.

Target

- 100% of land leases invoiced by 2001/2002.

Result and Discussion

100% of land leases invoiced in 2001/2002.

1527 lease invoices were issued, totaling $813,703.55.

65 community government participants received training in:

- Environmental Management
- Land Claim Awareness
- GISD/GPS
- Land Administration

Supporting Strategies

- Land Management Workplan
- Building Community Capacity
- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Legislation
- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Funding

Data Source

Senior Management

4.0 Goal

Workable and affordable community government arrangements in self-government agreements.

4.1 Outcome and Measure

Self-government agreements will have workable and affordable Community government arrangements.

Community governments will be aware of self-government processes and issues.

Target

- Completing all policy and legislative changes within the established timeframes.
- Being prepared for all meetings, times and schedules established by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA).
- Process and plan in place for development of new government structures.
- No increase in costs for administration and governance.

- Maintain current service levels for programs and services.
- Increased community awareness for self-government processes.
- Increase diversity, amount and satisfaction of communications related to self-government awareness issues.

Result and Discussion

Policy and legislative changes are meeting timetables, including new accelerated schedules.

The department has a work plan process with MAA to manage timelines.

All negotiating tables are being supported.

No new governments yet established; work continues to ensure agreements meet target.

Community government awareness of self-government processes and issues is increasing through contact with community governments, regional management committees and GNWT staff.

Improved internal communications on self-government issues have been developed; external methods remain under development.

Community government staff received training in land claims awareness through the School of Community Government in September 2001.

Training was provided for 28 MACA participants in April 2002 for Land Claim Awareness and Self Government Workshop.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Authority and Accountability Strategy – Legislation

Data Source

Senior Management

Anecdotal

Client Satisfaction Survey

5.0 Goal

Reduce death, injury and property loss from fire.

5.1 Outcome and Measure

Safer communities.

Target

- Fire loss statistics for death, injury, and property loss.

Result and Discussion

In 1999, the Department reported in the Fire Protection Strategy that the 5 year average for the NWT was $175.00 per capita. The Canadian 5 year average at the same time was slightly over $400.00 per capita.

Fire loss experience in the NWT is now similar to the Canadian average. The NWT injury and fire death rate is also within the range of the Canadian average for injury and death caused by fire.

An increased fire protection presence in the regions through dedicated fire service positions established in each regional office enables the Department to more effectively engage community leaders and fire departments in fire protection and prevention work. A program to offer community-based fire fighter training through certified northern fire service instructors is also being implemented.

Ten northern firefighters have been trained as certified instructors to deliver community based training. Four individuals have received training as evaluators.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Fire Strategy
- NWT Fire Training Plan
- Building Community Capacity

Data Source

Senior Management

6.0 Goal

Increased participation of Northerners in recreation and sport activities.

6.1 Outcome and Measure

Healthier individuals and communities.

Target

- Increased participation rates in recreational and sports activities by age and community.
- Increased awareness of value of recreational activity.

Result and Discussion

In 2000, the most recent year for which data is available, as many as 56% of residents of the NWT were insufficiently active for optimal health benefit (Canada 61%) and 41% of adults report that they were aware of some guidelines for physical activity (Canada 40%).

This data is the first available post-division, so comparisons to prior years are not listed as they include data collected from Nunavut as well.

The Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute (CFLRI), on behalf of the Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council and Health Canada, prepared this data. The Department is continuing the work with CFLRI and other researchers to develop more detailed data on the NWT and community trends and activities.

Although the NWT compares favorably to the rest of Canada, the numbers are still indicative of a population facing a serious health situation as a result of physical inactivity. Research shows that regularly participating in physical activity is one way that people can improve the quality of their lives. Physical activity has also been shown to help improve self-esteem and reduce the chances of getting diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and others. Other benefits include lower health care costs for government, fewer days off work and greater independence for older adults.

The Department is continuing to work with community governments, other GNWT departments and NWT Recreation and Sport Partners to encourage residents to become more active and to make more recreation and sport opportunities available.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Volunteer Strategy
- Recreation and Sport Strategy

Data Source

Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute

Senior Management

7.0 Goal

Build and develop employee capacity and morale.

7.1 Outcome and Measure

Efficient and effective program and service delivery.

Target

- Employee satisfaction.
- Community government satisfaction with MACA performance.

Result and Discussion

In 2001-2002 the Department contracted the international firm of ISPOS-Reid and northern consultant Dargo and Associates to conduct client and staff satisfaction surveys. From these results a Department action plan has been developed and implementation commenced to improve both client and staff satisfaction levels.

Results included:

- 74.3 % staff satisfaction level with Department;
- 61.4 % client satisfaction level with Department;
- 136 training opportunities were provided to MACA staff;
- 27 staff received certificates, diplomas or degrees.

Supporting Strategies

- MACA Human Resources Plan
- Building Community Capacity

Data Source

Senior Management

School of Community Government.

Public Works and Services

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to provide the Results Report for the Department of Public Works and Services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002. As the report indicates, it was a challenging year for many areas of the department. I am pleased that the department rose to the challenge, and I look forward to continuing progress towards achieving our goals.

Hon. Vince R. Steen

Vision

The Department of Public Works and Services is preparing for a future in which:

- core expertise in infrastructure development and operation is provided by the department to support the delivery of government programs and services
- department activities support and contribute to community and regional development
- communication and information technology and services provided by the department enable the efficient and effective delivery of public and private sector programs and services
- the department has been recognized for the high quality of its services and is regarded by its clients as the service provider of choice
- the private sector delivers petroleum products to communities in a cost-effective and timely manner.

Mission

The Department of Public Works and Services mission is to deliver quality services to satisfy the needs of its clients, while achieving the best value for government, communities, business and residents.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The Department of Public Works and Services has the responsibility for providing a broad range of services to support the delivery of government programs to the public. Services such as asset construction and maintenance, computer and communication systems, and records management are provided to government departments, boards and agencies. Services such as community fuel deliveries, electrical and gas inspections are provided directly to NWT residents.

The Department operates in a professional and technical environment that is ever changing. Advances in computer and data communication technology provide opportunities to improve the way that government carries out its business. Similarly, the development of new building materials and products have resulted in the construction of community and program facilities that far surpass those built only a decade earlier. Attracting those with the skills to take advantage of these new and developing technologies continues to be a challenge.

Of special note for 2001/02 were the following:

- Completion of major construction projects including the Inuvik Young Offender facility and Aklavik Health Center
- Successful completion of both summer and winter community fuel resupply
- Establishment of a corporate firewall and virtual private network to protect the government computer and communication system
- Development of the Workplan Towards Providing Safer Drinking Water in Communities
- Establishment of the Safe Water Initiative
- Hosting the highly successful 2001 Project Management Conference
- Publishing of the re-organized Government Blue Pages in the NWT 2002 Telephone Directory

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

- Roles and Responsibilities in Providing Safe Drinking Water in the NWT – This study done was carried out as part of the Safer Drinking Water workplan. It outlines the current roles and responsibilities of all the levels of government, boards, agencies and organizations that have direct or indirect involvement in the provision of safe community water supplies.
- Public Works and Services Client Needs Survey – Senior managers of the department undertook a survey of clients to determine their need for the various services the department provides. Conclusions reached through the survey have been used for the business planning process.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides effective and efficient delivery of asset management services to meet client needs.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Timely and cost-effective delivery of projects.

- Percentage of major projects completed on time and within budget.
- Satisfaction of client departments and facility users.

Target

- To complete 70% of major projects on time and within the approved budget by 2002. This target was partially met.
- Clients and users 70% satisfied by 2002. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

The department was successful in completing 67% of the 3 major projects on time and 100% of the major projects within the approved budget. There were 3 major projects completed in 2001-2002. The Fort McPherson water project took longer than scheduled because of delays in negotiating and completing the contract for construction of the water intake facility and construction and delivery of the water trucks.

Client satisfaction surveys were conducted for all projects with a budget in 2001-2002 over $500,000. Large, multi-year projects are evaluated every year that their budget exceeds $500,000. Depending on the stage of the project, the client or the user contacts are surveyed. Four components are rated: the schedule, cost, quality of facility and project management services. The survey revealed that customers were 80% satisfied.

Supporting Strategies

- Major Building Projects

Data Source

Managers and Project staff

Client Satisfaction Survey.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Effective delivery of asset maintenance services.

- User satisfaction, determined by a survey of users of the assets.

Target

- 70% user satisfaction by 2002. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Public Works and Services handles the operation and maintenance of buildings and works under its responsibility. Most of the work is carried out by private contractors, with PWS acting in the capacity of maintenance manager.

Regional Facilities Managers, who manage the asset maintenance program, conducted surveys with Regional client contacts to obtain information about the client or user's satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of maintenance services, work planning and reporting, and communication. The survey revealed an 80% client satisfaction rating.

Supporting Strategies

- Energy Utilities Task Team

Data Source

Client Satisfaction Survey.

1.3 Outcome and Measure

Effective administration of general office accommodation and leases.

- Satisfaction of client departments
- Cost of leases.

Target

- Clients are 90% satisfied by 2004. This target was nearly achieved by 2002.
- Lease costs reflect local market conditions. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Facility management involves coordinating the physical workplace with the people and work of an organization. The office lease portfolio is valued at $11 million, for about 55 expense leases and 25 revenue leases. A client satisfaction survey was conducted with 8 client managers. The survey had 2 parts – project management related to new and renovated offices, and property management for current facilities. The survey revealed that clients were 88% satisfied in 2001/02.

In 2001/02, 91% of leases and 96% of leased area have rental rates reflecting market conditions. In communities where commercial leasing markets are established, the building owners were surveyed to determine current market rental rates for office space. In communities where the GNWT is usually the only tenant and/or the largest tenant, and thus its rental rates are in actuality the market rates, internal lease cost data was used to establish market rental rates. Current rental rates paid by PWS for various types of leases and classes of buildings were then compared to the market rental rates.

Data Source

Managers

Client Satisfaction Survey.

1.3 Outcome and Measures

Quality technical advice and facility planning services to clients.

- Satisfaction of client departments and facility users

Target

- Clients and users were 70% satisfied by 2002. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

This measure has two components, and two different client satisfaction surveys were conducted to assess it. The first component of 'technical advice' consists of 3 programs – facility technical evaluations, design reviews and trouble-shooting evaluations. Services are provided internally to PWS groups and to external customers.

Facility planning, the second component, also provides services internally to PWS groups and to external customers. The department has established clear roles for each project team member, and streamlined the planning and design process on major projects by having the facility planner take the lead role.

The survey revealed that clients were 94% satisfied.

Data Source

Client Satisfaction Survey.

2.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides effective and efficient information technology and data communication services to clients.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

The Department provides reliable computing and data communication services.

- Availability of mainframes and computers for processing.
- Availability of wide area network links to departments.
- Response to client departments' requests for service.
- Client satisfaction.

Target

- Mainframe and servers available for processing 100% of scheduled time. This target was met.
- The target was WAN links to departments available 98% of scheduled time. This target was met.
- A client receives expected deliverables in agreed-upon timeframes 95% of the time. This target was met.
- Clients were satisfied with service levels 80% of the time.

Results and Discussion

The systems were available 99.69% of scheduled time. Fourteen mainframe computers and servers provide centralized GNWT computer processing for departmental and corporate business systems. These computers host corporate applications such as the Financial Information System, PeopleSoft and OpenMail. The 14 computers are scheduled to be available an average of 20 hours per day for 365 days a year. Scheduled downtime provides an opportunity to perform regular backups, and for repairs and enhancements to the mainframes and servers.

The WAN links were available more than 99.9% of scheduled time. PWS is responsible for the GNWT's wide area network (WAN), which interconnects over 120 departmental local area networks in government offices, schools and health care facilities in all 32 communities. All circuits are expected to be operational 23.95 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Routine service requests from clients are expected to be completed within one business day. About 2365 routine requests were processed during the year, all within one business day.

The client satisfaction survey was deferred, so additional comments cannot be provided.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers

Staff

Monitoring Systems.

2.2 Outcome and Measures

A secure government data centre and wide area network.

- Improved security of the government data centre and data communication system, measured by whether RCMP recommendations were implemented.

Target

- To complete implementation by January 2002. This target was met.
- No breaches of security would occur once implementation was complete. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

The Department began implementation of security recommendations from the report of the RCMP's Security and Evaluation Team. Several recommendations made in the RCMP audit were immediately implemented. Many of these involved physical security of the data centre. All recommendations within the sole authority of the Department were implemented.

Until March 2002, electronic security consisted of a series of filters on network equipment that controlled which type of users could access the network. Two minor security incidents were reported or detected. In March 2002 PWS installed a corporate firewall. System logs show that the scanning of network equipment is now effectively blocked. As well, the firewall has reduced by 15% the total amount of electronic traffic entering the GNWT from the Internet.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Managers

Staff

2.3 Outcome and Measures

A comprehensive disaster recovery plan for GNWT data and systems.

- Whether or not a Disaster Recovery Plan was developed and the degree of implementation.

Target

- Plan approved by January 2002 and is to be completely implemented by 2004.

Results and Discussion

Work on the disaster recovery plan was delayed pending completion of the Knowledge Management Strategy. A draft plan has been developed that will be helpful when future direction and responsibility is decided.

Supporting Strategies

- Knowledge Management Strategy

Data Source

Data was provided by managers.

3.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides effective advocacy of territorial interests in telecommunication regulatory proceedings.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

CRTC decisions that reflect territorial interest.

- Effectiveness of PWS interventions (on behalf of the GNWT).

Target

- 75% of CRTC rulings are favourable to the GNWT and NWT residents. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

CRTC decisions have been highly favourable to the NWT. During 2001-2002 there was very limited activity related to telecommunications regulatory matters. The major proceeding underway is the mid-term review of NorthwesTel's 4-year, $70,000,000 System Improvement Program (SIP), which PWS successfully lobbied for during 2000-2001.

During 2001-2002, the benefits from the previous year's regulatory activity could be monitored. These include significant reductions in long distance rates that have reduced the GNWT's telephone bills by $1 million annually. NorthwesTel's long distance calling programs for residents and businesses have proved very popular in the North, as costs for long distance are equal to or less than those in the South.

In 2000-2001 PWS had argued in favour of allowing long distance competition to enter the northern marketplace. During 2001-2002 one major southern telephone company entered the long distance marketplace within NorthwesTel's operating area.

Data Source

Managers.

4.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides effective and efficient delivery of record management services to clients.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Effective government records system, to improve records tracking and handling.

- Number of departments and sites on line with iRIMS.
- Number of operational records (ORCS) schedules.
- Number of staff trained on iRIMS and in general records management.

Target

- All departments on line by 2004. Our progress for 2001/02 is 28%.
- All operational records schedules are completed by 2004. Our progress is 31% of ORCS records scheduled.
- All staff identified by departments are trained. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

In 2001/02, 28% of departments were using the enhanced Records Information Management System (iRIMS). This is a computer system that tracks records and documents throughout their full life cycle. It starts with the creation or receipt of the record and active storage in the department. It continues to track the record through semi-active storage in the records centre and final disposal or transfer to the archives. Departments have the mandate to manage their own records. The use of iRIMS is a voluntary action and beyond the control of PWS.

Progress on ORCS schedules in 2001/02 is 89 systems governing 31% of GNWT's operational records. The department has begun developing a GNWT-wide ORCS Development Kit that will provide the standard framework for each departmental or divisional ORCS. The kit will be completed during 2002/03.

Records Management provides a variety of training, including formal training courses, hands-on training, telephone consultations, letters, e-mails and faxes. All assistance is tracked in 15-minute increments. Training was delivered to all staff who requested it.

Supporting Strategies

- Records Management

Data Source

Managers

Staff

5.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides services toward public safety and protection of property.

5.1 Outcome and Measures

Safe installation and operation of electrical, elevator, boiler, and gas equipment.

- Number of reported incidents.
- Number of life safety deficiencies reported by inspectors.

Target

- Less than 20 annual reports of incident or safety deficiency, for each measure. These targets were met.

Results and Discussion

A reported incident is an occurrence where life or property has been seriously jeopardized. Four such incidents were reported, all resulting in loss of the buildings.

Life safety deficiencies include defective boiler or electrical devices or installations, elevator safety code violations, and reports of high levels of carbon monoxide or poisoning. Four deficiencies were reported – 2 related to electrical work, one to welding and one to propane.

Data Source

Managers

Staff

6.0 Goal

The Department of Public Works and Services provides effective and efficient fuel services to communities.

6.1 Outcome and Measures

Opportunities for private sector involvement in service provision were investigated.

- Number of communities being served by the GNWT.

Target

- 8 of 17 communities served by the private sector by March 31, 2002. This target has been deleted.

Results and Discussion

This target was based on commercializing a substantive part of Petroleum Products Division (PPD) operations in several communities. The commercialization process was suspended pending an assessment of the "Review of Electrical Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Regulation in the NWT" that recommended the PPD be amalgamated into the operations of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC).

The FMB determined that there were no substantive benefits for residents, communities or the GNWT from the proposed amalgamation of the PPD and the NTPC as fuel prices would have increased even if the GNWT continued to subsidize the retail price of petroleum products at current levels.

The FMB further directed that in order to continue to provide residents and communities access to affordable heating and transportation fuel products, the economies of scale that exist within PPD need to be preserved, therefore options for commercialization will no longer be considered.

Supporting Strategies

- Privatization/Commercialization of Petroleum Products Program

Data Source

Not applicable.

6.2 Outcome and Measures

Effective environmental management of facilities.

- Number of communities with assessments completed and remediation plans approved.
- Number and volume of fuel spills.

Target

- To complete assessments and plans for seven communities by December 2001. This target was met.
- Fewer than 5 spills, with a total volume less than 2000 litres. This target was met.

Results and Discussion

Seventeen tank farms were assessed. Work included inspection of tank farms, identification of contamination from spills and leaks, and preparation of remediation plans. Phase 3 assessments were completed at the 9 locations where they were required. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding was established with the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development that will assign priorities to the sites that require remediation. Remediation will begin in 2002/03.

During 2001, PPD had 2 spills, both of diesel fuel, for a total of 33 litres. All NWT organizations must report fuel spills to Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development's *Hazardous Materials Spill Database* on a calendar-year basis. The Petroleum Products Division undertakes several initiatives aimed at preventing spills, including ongoing training of the local fuel delivery contractors.

Data Source

Managers

Staff

6.3 Outcome and Measures

Affordable fuel prices.

- Components of costs within the control of PWS would be minimized, measured by the reduction in overhead costs from a 00/01 base.

Target

- To reduce the overhead costs by 30% of the 00/01 base, by March 31, 2003. Progress toward this goal has been made.

Results and Discussion

In 2001/02 there was a 6.3% reduction in overhead costs. Two expenditure components – the purchase price and transport of fuel, and commissions paid to local delivery contractors – have historically accounted for at least 75% of PPD's annual budget.

Data Source

Petroleum Products Revolving Fund 2001/02 Financial Statements.

Health and Social Services

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the *2001-02 Results Report* for the Department of Health and Social Services.

This report presents a basic set of statistics on NWT health status and service delivery as they relate to the Department's four long term goals. More comprehensive descriptions of NWT health status and service delivery are included in the *1999 NWT Health Status Report* and *2000 NWT Health Services Report*. The Department will continue to work in partnership with Health and Social Services Authorities to provide accurate and timely information about the health and well-being of NWT people, and the pressures on the health and social services system.

During the 2001-02 year, the Department continued its focus on six strategic areas of investment and change:

- addictions and mental health;
- health promotion;
- children and youth;
- continuing care;
- human resources; and
- board and governance reform.

These strategies responded to program and operational issues raised by the public during the community consultations of the *1999 Minister's Forum*.

During the 2001-02 year, the Department commissioned a comprehensive review of the health and social services system. This review, also known as the *Cuff Report*, involved extensive consultations with system leadership and staff in order to further define the key structural and operational issues of the system that were broadly described in the *Minister's Forum Report*. The recommendations of the Cuff Report shaped the *NWT Health and Social Services System Action Plan*, which is now being implemented.

Hon. J. Michael Miltenberger

Vision

The Department's vision was developed in collaboration with health and social services boards.

Our children will be born healthy and raised in a safe family and community environment which supports them in leading long, productive and happy lives.

Mission

The Department's mission is:

To promote, protect and provide for the health and well being of the people of the Northwest Territories.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

- The NWT had a relatively young population and high birth rate.

  According to the 1996 census, approximately 30% of the NWT population was less than 15 years of age – this was twice the proportion of youth in the Canadian population (*1999 Health Status Report*). As a result, the Department needed to focus its programs and services towards the needs of children, youth and young families; particularly in the areas of health promotion/prevention, social development, early intervention and diagnostic/screening services.

- The NWT had a small, but rapidly growing seniors population.

  Population projections suggested that by 2018, the number of elders will more than double from 2,400 to over 5,000 (*1999 Health Status Report*). The Department recognized that seniors have required a greater need for health services and culturally responsive social supports.

- The incidence of preventable illness, injury and death was high in the NWT.

  Problems such as family violence, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Effects (FAS/E), and tuberculosis have been linked to choices individuals make with regard to the use of alcohol, tobacco, drugs or diet. Government and non-government agencies needed to address theses underlying causes in order to help people make healthy lifestyle choices by focusing on prevention/promotion and early intervention services instead of treatment and crisis-oriented services.

- Lower socio-economic conditions have contributed to lower health status and social well-being.

  In some communities, low household income levels and employment opportunities, combined with poor housing conditions, have created stressful and unhealthy living conditions. These conditions have also contributed to a higher number of "working poor" families, where employment income has not adequately met the basic needs of the family. As a result, it has been important that both Government and industry have ensured that development contributed to improve socio-economic conditions in both the short and long term.

- The NWT had a rising special needs population that required an integrated approach to service delivery.

  New and innovative approaches to service delivery responded to the needs of the special needs population. Specialized programs for those individuals who grow up in the system also needed to be in place so that theses services and supports are offered in a seamless manner.

- Health care and social services costs rose while the GNWT's fiscal resources stayed the same.

  Government faced difficulty in generating enough revenue to keep pace with demand for services. The delivery of the same set of core services in 2001 cost five million more dollars than it did in 2000 due to changes in population size and the need for certain type of services.

- The political environment was characterized by opportunity, change and uncertainty.

  During 2001, nine Health and Social Services (H&SS) boards managed and provided services in the NWT. Each of these boards differed in their scope of services and number of communities they served. Each board was structured according to local and regional interests, including Aboriginal self-government interests. The uncertainty in a vision of the governance structures and future advances in Aboriginal governance have influenced the nature and number of board structures and, in turn, the nature of health and social service delivery.

- Chronic turnover and vacancies in the health and social services professions, as well as a challenging work environment impacted on the ability to provide quality, responsive services.

  Many workers were recruited from other provinces as a limited number of Northerners had the education, skills or training necessary to fill health and social services professions. Shortages and high turnover placed the system under great stress. The continual turnover also meant that remaining staff carried a higher workload with few opportunities for time away from work. Workplace safety was another factor contributing to recruiting and retaining front-line professionals, and was an issue on its own.

- National and international shortages in health and social services professionals impacted on our ability to fill vacant positions.

  Human resources studies have indicated trends towards serious national shortages in nurses and physicians. This small pool of professionals has also been in high demand by other jurisdictions. In addition, the Department has been further limited to compete for nurses as the Collective Agreement limited two benefits areas (housing and vacation travel assistance) which have been used in aggressive marketing and recruiting strategies by other jurisdictions.

- Changing management and service delivery practices have changed the work environment and demands on management and professionals within the health and social services system.

  Changes in "best practices" have had an impact on the type and amount of work being done at both the front-line and management levels. With new legislation such as *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy*, government agencies exercised care in the treatment of records.

- Rapid developments in technology and medical services created increased expectations for improved service delivery and demands on resources.

  Medical and technological advances raised public expectations that such services would be available when needed. Many of these advances are very expensive and, when coupled with raised public expectations, these services placed a significant drain on other programs and services needed more frequently by more people. Also the NWT had a reduced ability to attract joint ventures or partnerships with companies offering new or emerging technologies due to its small size.

- Developments in technology that targeted the health and social services fields introduced some changes in roles and required sets of competencies for professions as well as in information systems management.

  Rapid changes and developments in technology have had implications for methods of service delivery as well as the mix and qualifications of various professions. Professionals have been required to understand how to appropriately use new technology. In some cases, technology even re-shaped the role of the professional or introduced dramatic changes to traditional forms of providing services. *The Canada Health Infoway: Paths to Better Health* report addressed central issues such as sharing of appropriate information with public and providers, as well as compatibilities between government business needs and health info-structure requirements.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

April 2001 • *Smoke Alarm: A Summary Report on Smoking in the Northwest Territories*

The Department published *Smoke Alarm: A Summary Report on Smoking in the Northwest Territories*. This report provided an in-depth analysis of smoking in the NWT, and was intended as a follow-up to the observations first noted in the *1999 NWT Health Status Report*, that the prevalence of smoking in the NWT was much higher than in the rest of Canada.

Smoke Alarm confirmed that smoking in the NWT is a major public health issue. The report noted that there were more than 12,000 smokers over the age of 17 in the NWT, and that another 1,400 children between the ages of 10 and 17 were also regular smokers. In some communities over 65% of the adult population were smokers, and almost 25% of children 10-14 years of age also smoked. Over 5,400 children in the NWT were noted to be exposed to the harmful effects of environmental tobacco smoke, and in some communities over 80% of children were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

May 2001 • *The Facts About Smoking in the Northwest Territories*

The *Facts About Smoking in the Northwest Territories* offers more in-depth analysis of the various factors associated with smoking behavior in the NWT than what was presented in the summary report, *Smoke Alarm*.

May 2001 • *The Early Childhood Development Framework for Action*

The *Early Childhood Development Framework for Action* provides direction for a holistic approach to programs, services and initiatives covering the prenatal period, birth, infancy and early childhood. The Departments of Health and Social Services and Education, Culture and Employment worked together to develop the Framework. It documents the commitment by the Government of the Northwest Territories to address early childhood development in a well-defined and coordinated way.

June 2001 • *"It's Time to Act" – A Report on the Health and Social Services System of the Northwest Territories*

The Minister of Health and Social Services commissioned a system-wide review of the NWT health and social services system to focus on the following:

- optimize the effectiveness and efficiency of the NWT health and social services system for today and for the future;
- establish an appropriate accountability framework that clearly defines roles, responsibilities and authorities;
- recommend a governance structure that supports the accountability framework while respecting strategic directions of NWT governments, including Aboriginal governments; and
- recommend an appropriate financing framework for the health and social services system.

The review concluded in June 2001 with 56 recommendations on governance structure, accountability mechanisms, board management, system resourcing, and service delivery. The report was widely distributed with opportunity to formally respond to the consultant's recommendations.

The Department used this feedback to formulate its response and to develop a detailed system action plan that began the process of reforming and improving the NWT health and social services system.

September 2001 • *Seniors Information Handbook*

The *Seniors Information Handbook* was prepared in consultation with the NWT Seniors Society to provide a single source of information on NWT Seniors programs and services. The handbook was developed with funds from the GNWT Literacy Strategy.

January 2002 • *2001 NWT Help Directory*

The *2001 NWT Help Directory* of NWT helping agencies and organizations updated for 2001 and distributed to many government and community officers. The Help Directory is a comprehensive list, designed as a resource tool for health care and social services professionals.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To improve the health status of the people of the NWT.

1.1 Outcome and Measure

Improved well-being

- The proportion of the population self-reporting very good to excellent health

Target

- Over the next six years, demonstrate movement towards Canadian levels for all reported age groups

Results and Discussion

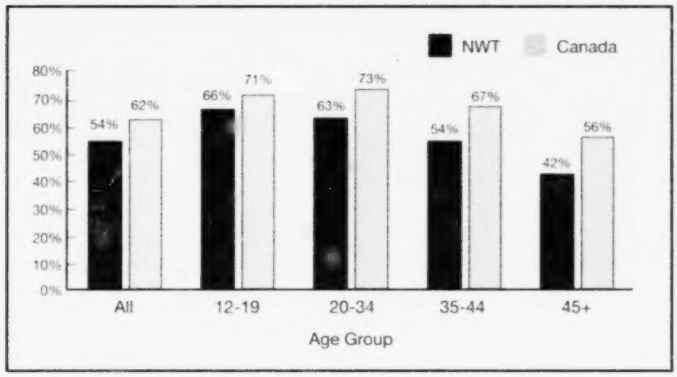
Overall in 2001, 62% of Canadians surveyed reported excellent health status compared to 54% of the people surveyed in the NWT. The differences existed at all age levels, but the greatest difference was for those 65 and older, where 37% of Canadians report excellent health compared to only 16% in the NWT.

Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Addictions and Mental Health
- Children and Youth

Figure 1

Self Reported Excellent/Very Good Health Status by Age NWT and Canada (2001-01)



Data Source

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2000/01

(NB – In prior years results have been reported from the National Population Health Survey. Statistics Canada has dropped this survey in the NWT and replaced it with the Canadian Community Health Survey. Consequently the results this year are not comparable to those in prior years, and will form a new baseline for future reports.)

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Reduction in preventable diseases and injuries

- The incidence of chlamydia and gonorrhea (two most common sexually transmitted diseases) among those aged 15-19 and 20-24 in the NWT
- The incidence of tuberculosis in the NWT population
- The incidence of hospitalization (as measured by hospital separations) due to injuries/poisoning

Target

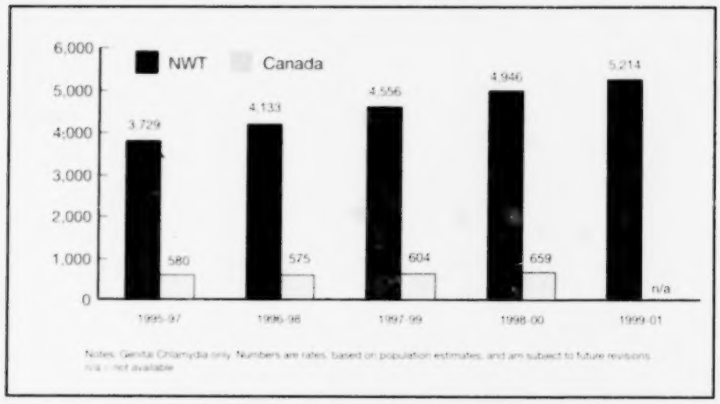
- Over the next five years, reverse the trend from increasing rates to decreasing rates of infection
- Over the next five years, decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis by 50%
- Over the next ten years, decrease the incidence of hospitalization due to injuries/poisoning by 50%

Results and Discussion

As can be seen in Figures 1.2.1-1.2.6, the average annual infection rates for both types of sexually transmitted diseases are much higher in the NWT than in the rest of Canada, across both age groups. The annual average rates also appear to be on the increase over time, across both age groups as well.

Figure 1.2.1

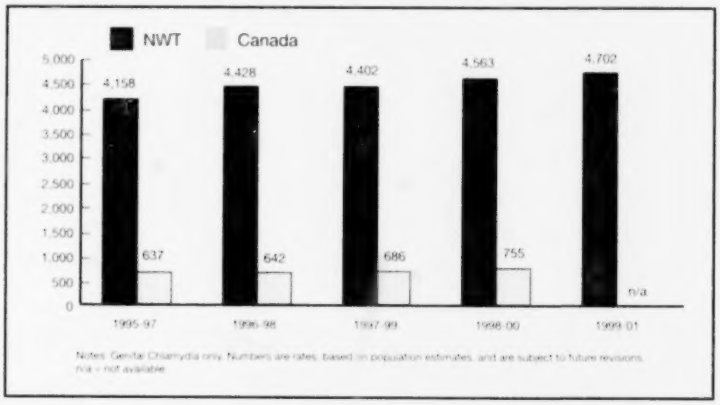
Chlamydia Rate Per 100,000 Ages 15-19 (1995/97 to 1999/01)



Notes: Genital Chlamydia only. Numbers are rates, based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions.
n/a = not available

Figure 1.2.2

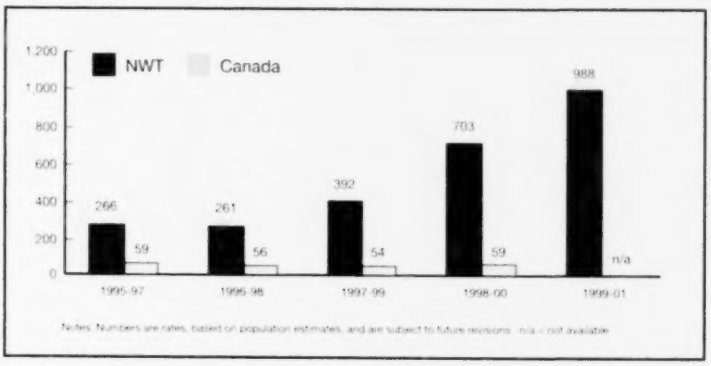
Chlamydia Rate Per 100,000 Ages 20-24 (1995/97 to 1999/01)



Notes: Genital Chlamydia only. Numbers are rates, based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions.
n/a = not available

Figure 1.2.3

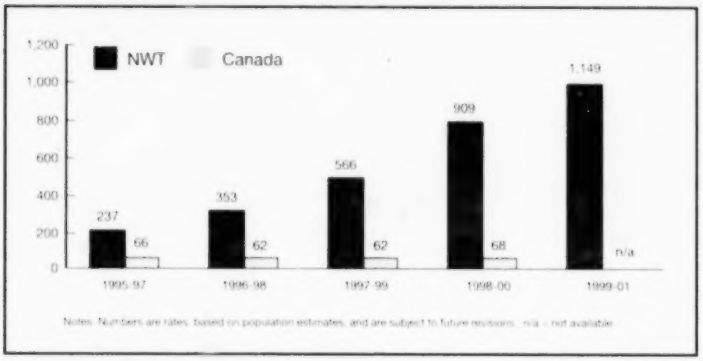
Gonorrhea Rate Per 100,000 Ages 15-19 (1995/97 to 1999/01)



Notes: Numbers are rates, based on population estimates, and are subject to future revisions. n/a = not available

Figure 1.2.4

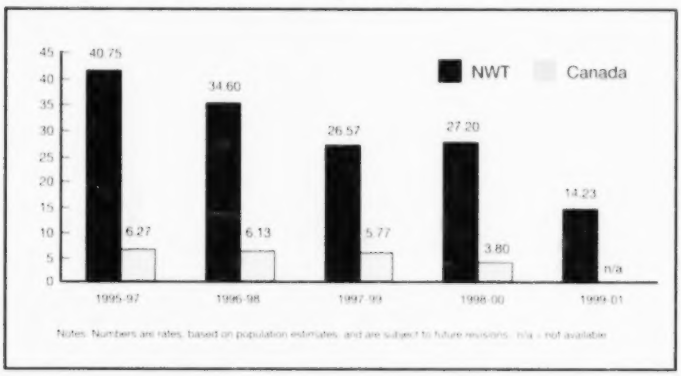
Gonorrhea Rate Per 100,000 Ages 20-24 (1995/97 to 1999/01)



In 1995-97 the NWT reported an average of 40.8 cases of tuberculosis per year, compared to the 6.3 cases per year reported in Canada. The number of cases has been significantly reduced to 14.2 cases as the annual average between 1999 and 2001.

Figure 1.2.5

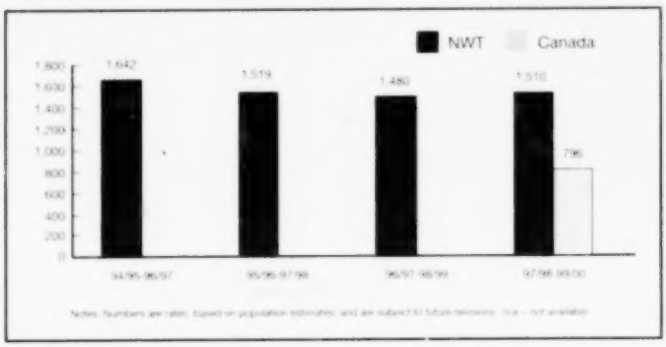
Tuberculosis Rate Per 100,000 All Ages (1995/97 to 1999/01)



From 1994-97 through 1996-99, injuries and poisoning as measured by hospital separations decreased in the NWT, from an annual average of 1,642/100,000 between 1994 and 1997 to an average 1,480/100,000 between 1996 and 1999. However the 1997-00 rates increased to 1,510/100,000, compared to the Canada rate at 796/100,000.

Figure 1.2.6

Injury and Poisoning – Hospital Separation Rates Per 100,000 NWT (1994/95 to 1997-98-99/00)



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Children and Youth
- Health Promotion
- TB Action Plan

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services, Disease Registries

Health Canada

Department of Health and Social Services, administrative data

Canadian Institute for Health Information, Discharge Abstract Database

1.3 Outcome and Measure

Reduction in preventable mortality

- A reduction in mortality rate due to injury/poisoning
- The infant mortality rate

Target

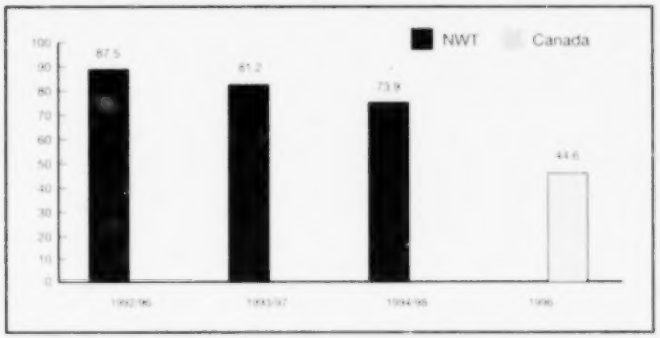
- Over the next 10 years, decrease in mortality rate due to injury/poisoning to national levels
- The infant mortality rate in the NWT continues to be comparable to the national rate

Results and Discussion

While the incidence remains high in the NWT, the injury mortality rate has dropped in 1994/98 to 73.9/100,000. This number, however, is still almost double the injury mortality rate of Canada at 44.6/100,000.

Figure 1.3.1

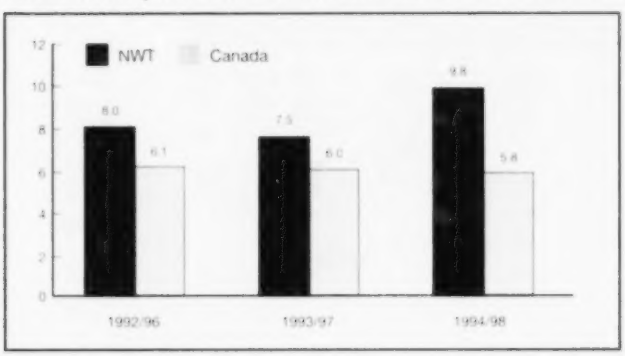
Injury Mortality Rate Per 100,000 (1992/96, 1993/97, 1994/98 & 1996)



Infant mortality rates have been decreasing in the NWT for the past several decades, and are approaching national levels. The reader should note that NWT infant mortality rates can be highly variable from year to year because of the relatively small number of infant deaths. The difference between the annual average death rate of 8.0 between 1992 and 1996 and that of 9.8 noted between 1994 and 1998 is not statistically significant.

Figure 1.3.2

Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Births NWT & Canada –1994-98 to 1992-96



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Healthy Pregnancies
- Early Childhood Development

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

2.0 Goal

To improve the social and environmental conditions for the people of the NWT.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

Healthier lifestyle choices

- The proportion of youth aged 12-19 who smoke
- The proportion of the population who report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as five or more drinks at one time, anytime in the past 12 months)
- The proportion of the population who report active or moderate levels of physical activity

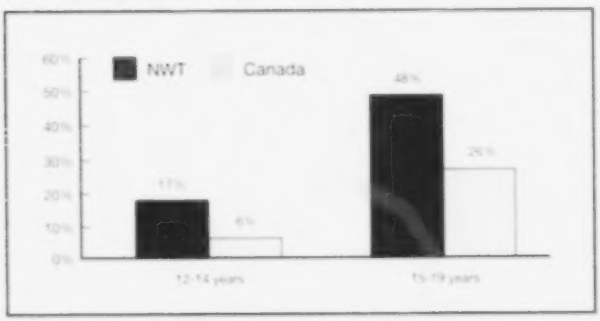
Target

- Over next six years establish a decreasing trend in the proportion of youth who smoke
- Over next 20 years, decrease to national levels in the proportion of the population who consume alcohol and who report frequent heavy alcohol consumption, with a 5% decrease in next five years
- The levels of reported physical activity continue to be on par with national levels

Results and Discussion

According to the 2000-01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 19% of Canadian youth aged 12-19 who were surveyed reported that they were smokers, compared to 34% in the NWT. In the NWT, youth aged 12-14 were almost three times more likely to be smokers than their Canadian counterparts, while those aged 15-19 were almost twice as likely to be smokers.

Figure 2.1.1
Children and Youth Smokers NWT & Canada (2000-01)

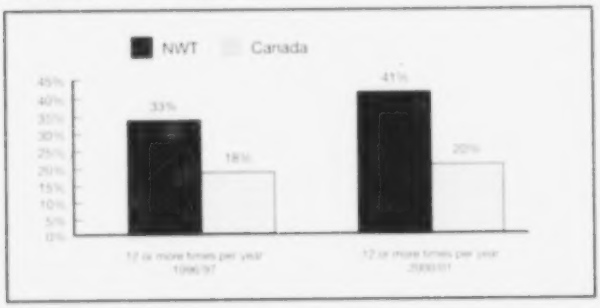


At first glance, it appears that the NWT frequency of heavy alcohol consumption increased from 33% to 41%. However, the reader will note that the 1996/97 results are from the National Population Health Survey, while the 2000/01 results are from the Canadian Community Health Survey. Different sampling techniques on the two surveys could explain the difference in results. In future, the 2001/01 CCHS results will form the baseline for this indicator.

Twice as many respondents who consume alcohol in the NWT (41%) reported heavy drinking compared to the rest of Canada (20%)

Figure 2.1.2

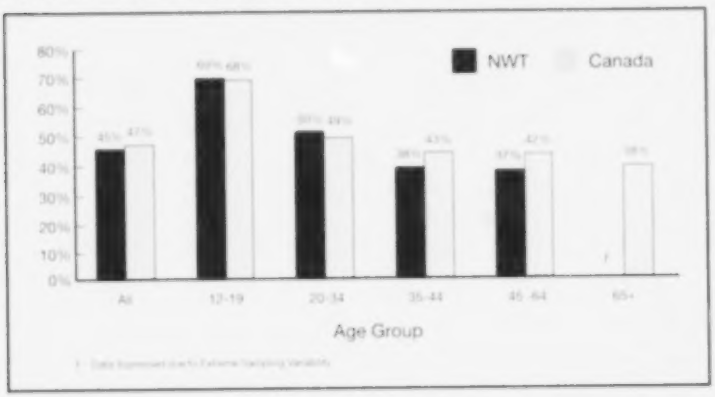
Frequency of drinking 5 drinks on more than 12 occasions NWT & Canada – 1996-97 to 2000-01



45% of people in the NWT reported being physically active on the Canadian Community Health Survey, compared to 47% in the rest of Canada.

Figure 2.1.3

Active or Moderate Physical Activity NWT & Canada (2000-01)



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Addictions and Mental Health

Data Sources

NWT Labour Force Survey

National Population Health Survey (1996/1997)

Canadian Community Health Survey (2000/2001)

2.2 Outcome and Measures

Improved social conditions

- Children found to be in need of protection
- The proportion of the population over age 12 who report a high level of social support in their relationships

Target

- Over next 5 years, decrease by 10% the number of preliminary investigations (screenings) that find children to be in need of some form of protection.
- Over next 15 years, maintain or improve the proportion of the population reporting a high level of social support

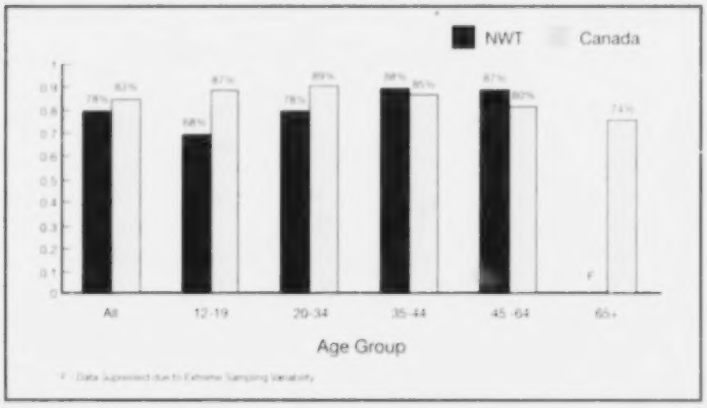
Result and Discussion

In 2000/01 there were 1838 investigations. From the 246 completed investigations there were 359 children in need of protection. In 2001/02 there were 1679 investigations. From the 211 completed investigations there were 312 children in need of protection.

In 1996/1997 83% of Canadians surveyed reported having high social support compared to 78% of those surveyed in the NWT.

Figure 2.2.1

High School Support by Age NWT & Canada – 1996-97



Supporting Strategies

- Children and Youth
- Health Promotion
- Continuing Care

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information Service

Canadian Community Health Survey

2.3 Outcome and Measure

Improved environmental conditions

- The proportion of smoke free homes, as measured by the proportion of households with a regular smoker who smokes inside the house

Target

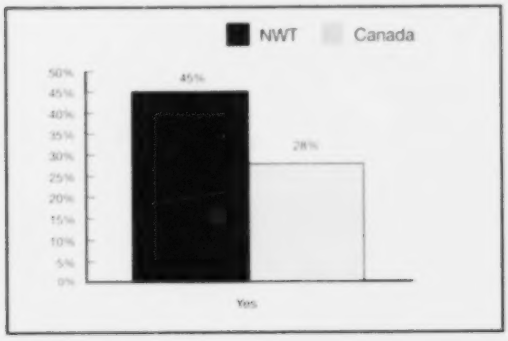
- Over the next five years, increase the proportion of smoke-free homes to national levels

Result and Discussion

In 2000-01, 28% of Canadians surveyed reported having a household member who smokes inside the house, compared to the NWT with 45%.

Figure 2.3.1

Household Member Who Smokes Regularly Inside House NWT & Canada (2000-01)



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Addictions and Mental Health

Data Sources

Canadian Community Health Survey (2000/01)

NWT Labour Force Survey

3.0 Goal

To improve integration and co-ordination of health and social services by government, non-government agencies, and private and volunteer sectors.

3.1 Outcome and Measure

Effective partnerships between front-line workers, NGOs and communities to address health and social issues

- The proportion of child protection cases resolved through plan of care committees rather than proceeding to court
- Successes of pilot or demonstration programs developed in collaboration with NGOs, front-line workers and/or communities

Target

- Over next three years, increase of 30% of cases resolved through plan of care committees rather than proceeding to court (note: 100% is not a long term target as there are cases in which it is appropriate to go directly to court)
- Evaluation of successes following one year of implementation (e.g., post-trauma and healing program, women's mobile addictions and healing program)

Results and Discussion

In 2000/01, 50% of all child protection cases were resolved through plan of care committees.

A review of all NWT addictions services, including community based addictions programs and mobile addiction treatment programs was completed in 2002. The consultant's report provides recommendations on how to make the existing network at addictions services more effective.

Supporting Strategies

- Children and Youth
- Addictions, Mental Health and Family Violence

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information System

3.2 Outcome and Measure

Improved coordination of community wellness funding

- Agreement between federal and territorial jurisdictions on mechanism to flow community wellness funding to communities

Target

- A signed agreement during 2001-02 fiscal year; implementation of pan-territorial funding mechanism during 2002-03

Results and Discussion

Agreement in place to allow the blending of Federal and Territorial wellness funding in a three-year contribution.

Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

3.3 Outcome and Measure

Improved matching of continuing care needs with available services

- Proportion of people receiving long term care (>3 months) who have been evaluated using the standard assessment and placement tool

Target

- Over next year, increase to 75% the number of people assessed using the standard assessment and placement tool, with 100% achieved in 2 years

Results and Discussion

81% of those receiving long term care were assessed with the standard instrument in 2001/02.

Supporting Strategies

- Harmonization of Seniors Programs
- Continuing Care

Data Sources

Department of Health and Social Services

3.4 Outcome and Measure

Greater compliance to program and service delivery standards

- Access to current information on NWT legislation, standards, policies currently in effect
- Active clinical practice advisory committee to advise front-line health workers of NWT clinical practice guidelines

Target

- Policy manual completed and distributed to H&SS boards and made available on-line in 2001-02
- Standardized method of advising front-line health workers about changes to clinical practice guidelines, with an evaluation of committee successes following one year of implementation (i.e., during 2002-03).

Results and Discussion

During 2001/02 the Department developed a draft Policy Manual listing all Legislation, Standards and Guidelines and containing copies of all Policies, Protocols and Directives in effect. This Manual was distributed to all Authorities in early 2002/03 and made available on the Department's internal website (InfoWeb). All Legislation is available to the public on the Government web site.

The Clinical Practice Advisory Committee has established a standardized process for review, approval and dissemination of new and revised clinical practice guidelines. Notices of changes of guidelines and protocols are inserted into the Clinical Practice Information Binder and posted to the Department's internal website (InfoWeb) for front line staff.

Supporting Strategies

- Board and Governance Reform
- Human Resources

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

4.0 Goal

Develop more responsive, responsible and effective methods of delivering and managing services.

4.1 Outcome and Measure

Improved capacity of the system to deliver services

- Average annual vacancy rates for social workers, nurses, physicians, specialists, nurse practitioners

- Average annual length of tenure for social workers, nurses, physicians, specialists, nurse practitioners
- Contingency plans to ensure on-going provision of services during periods of staff shortages
- Levels of financial and educational support provided to students and professionals

Target

- Baseline and targets to be established in fall 2000
- 100% of HSS boards have contingency plans in place during 2001-02
- Maintain or increase levels of financial and educational support for students and professionals

Results and Discussion

From 1999-2002 the vacancy rates for nurses, social workers and physicians has decreased. The greatest reduction of vacancy rates was for physicians from 2001 at 35% to 2002 at 17%. (Notes: Numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number; Physician specialist are counted in the physician data; Physician data not collected prior to 2000.

Vacancy Rates

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Nurses	18%	7%	15%	13%
Social Workers	23%	20%	11%	7%
Physicians	n/a	29%	35%	17%

In 2001 about 70% of the workforce had ten or less years of service.

Proportion of Employees by Length of Service

	< 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	+20 years
March 31, 2001*	19%	35%	16%	16%	6%	4%
June 30, 2002	10%	51%	15%	16%	5%	4%

*2001 data also included an "Other" category that accounted for approximately 4% of the total. Data analysis from 2002 (and future years) has eliminated that category with all employees placed into specified length of service cohorts.

To assist the health and social services authorities during periods of staff shortages a Nursing Locum Pool was established. This pool consists of 15 registered nurses. Where physicians services are identified the Rural Alberta Physician Locum Pool is accessible. In addition Nurse Educator/Mentors are available in the regions to fill in on a short-term basis. Arrangements for these services are coordinated through the Human Resource Division.

In 2000/01, 102 people received bursaries equaling $106,100. In 2001/02, 108 people received bursaries totaling $173,950.

Supporting Strategies

- Human Resources

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

AMENDED (pg. 31, table for Outcome and Measure 4.1b)

March 2002 data replaced with June 2002 data for improved accuracy

Explanatory note added for 2001 data

4.2 Outcome and Measure

Greater effectiveness in health promotion and disease prevention programming

- The incidence of low birth weight infants
- The proportion of seniors population receiving the flu vaccine
- The proportion of people with latent Tuberculosis being treated, as a measure of improved early intervention and treatment
- The proportion of women who receive a pap test
- The hospitalization rate for respiratory diseases

Target

- The incidence of low birth weight continues to be comparable to the national level.
- Over the next 3 years, increase of 20% seniors population (65+) receiving flu vaccine
- The proportion of contact tracing done for chlamydia and gonorrhea relative to the number of cases identified
- Over the next 5 years, increase of 10% in the proportion of contact tracing completed
- Over the next five years, increase of 10% for the number of those who have been treated for tuberculosis infection

Note: Initial increase would reflect improved contact tracing; as total numbers of latent cases starts to come down, rates in treatment will also decline.

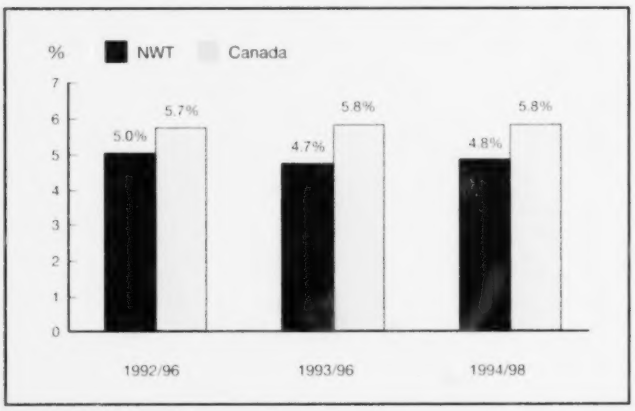
- Over the next six years, increase of 15% women aged 18+ who have received a pap test in the last 3 years
- Establish a decreasing trend in the hospitalization rate for respiratory illness

Results and Discussion

The incidence of low birth weight in the NWT averaged 4.8% between 1994 and 1998, compared to 5.8% for Canada.

Figure 4.2.1

Incidence of Low Birth Weight NWT & Canada – 1994/98 to 1992/96 (5 Year Average)



Current recording methods allow for group entry which only records the number of people immunized, but not the names of the people. Consequently the proportion of the population over 65 who were immunized cannot be calculated. The Department is examining alternate ways of obtaining this information.

Audit system has been designed and implemented to review cases in every community in the NWT to ensure appropriate contact tracing and follow-up. The computer system has been redesigned to produce bi-annual reports and aggregate data will be available for the 2002/03 Results Report.

Number of people who have been treated for latent Tuberculosis infection

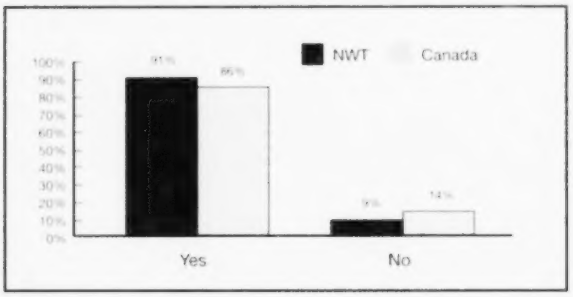
84 people in 2000 114 people in 2001

These numbers reflect the total number of people in the TB Registry who started prophylaxis treatment.

91% of women in the NWT say that they've had at least one pap test compared to Canadian women at 86%.

Figure 4.2.2

Women Who Have Ever Had a Pap Test NWT & Canada (2000-01)

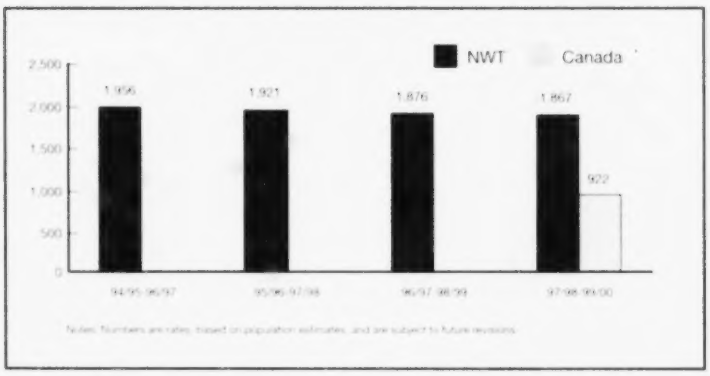


[The reported measure slightly varies from the target because the data is based on the new Canadian Community Health Survey]

Three-year rolling averages suggest that the hospitalization rate for respiratory illness is slowly decreasing, as seen in Figure 4.2f. However, it remains almost twice the Canadian average.

Figure 4.2.3

Respiratory Disease – Hospital Separation Rates NWT 1994/95-96/97 to 1997/98-99/00 Canada 1997/98-1999/00



Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion

Data Sources

Department of Health and Social Services

Statistics Canada

Department of Health and Social Services TB Registry

Canadian Community Health Survey

Canadian Institute for Health Information

4.3 Outcome and Measure

Improvements to children and youth programs and services

- The proportion of youth who take up smoking
- The proportion of child protection cases resolved through plan of care committees rather than proceeding to court
- The number of voluntary care and support agreements for children and youth
- The proportion of children fully immunized for common preventable illnesses of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza B, measles, mumps and rubella

Target

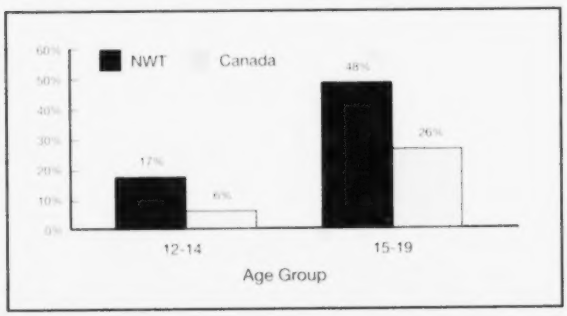
- Over the next six years establish a decreasing trend in the proportion of youth who smoke
- Over next three years, increase of 30% of cases resolved through plan of care committees rather than proceeding to court (note: 100% is not a long term target as there are cases in which it is appropriate to go directly to court).
- The level of increase in the number of agreements to be determined once baseline and trend data are known
- Over the next five years, meet or exceed Canadian targets for the proportion of children aged 2 and 7 years old who are fully immunized

Results and Discussion

According to the 2000-01 Canadian Community Health Survey, 19% of Canadian youth aged 12-19 who were surveyed reported that they were smokers, compared to 34% in the NWT. In the NWT, youth aged 12-14 were almost three times more likely to be smokers than their Canadian counterparts, while those aged 15-19 were almost twice as likely to be smokers.

Figure 4.3.1

Children and Youth Smokers NWT & Canada (2000-2001)



In 2000/01, 50% of all child protection cases were resolved through plan of care committees.

Of 1,055 children receiving child protection services in 2001/02, 372 (35.2%) received services under voluntary care and support services agreements.

Immunization data are currently not available.

Supporting Strategies

- Health Promotion
- Children and Youth

Data Source

Canadian Community Health Survey

Department of Health and Social Services – Child and Family Information System

4.4 Outcome and Measure

Appropriate type and level of continuing care services

- Proportion of people receiving long term care (>3 months) who have been evaluated using the standard assessment and placement tool
- The proportion of people receiving respite care in home vs. in facilities as a measure of the availability of respite care in the home

Target

- Over next year, increase to 75% of people assessed using the standard assessment and placement tool, with 100% achieved in 2 years
- Target level to be determined following further analysis of the data

Results and Discussion

81% of those receiving long term care were assessed with the standard instrument in 2001/02.

The Homecare database is under development. This data should be available in the future.

Supporting Strategies

- Harmonization of Seniors Programs
- Continuing Care

Data Sources

Department of Health and Social Services

4.5 Outcome and Measure

Greater responsiveness to complaints

- The number of HSS boards with complaints procedures that are consistent with the Ministerial Directive on Complaints and Commendations

Target

- 100% of HSS boards have complaints procedures within 2001-02

Results and Discussion

In 2001/02 all 9 of the Boards had approved complaints procedures. These all conform in varying degrees with the Ministerial Directive. Further work is underway to improve compliance with the Directive.

Supporting Strategies

- Board and Governance Reform

Data Source

Department of Health and Social Services

Justice

Message from the Minister

I am pleased to present the 2001-2002 Results Report for the Department of Justice. The work of the Department of Justice in 2001-2002 continued to help achieve the goals of residents and the 14th Legislative Assembly in *"Towards a Better Tomorrow."*

It was a challenging year with several achievements in Corrections, Community Justice and Victims' Services. These successes could not be achieved without the assistance of our employees, partners and volunteers.

Some of the highlights of the year include the creation of a community supervision program that is delivered by probation officers in communities across the NWT. I am pleased that offenders had greater access to several new programs providing increased opportunities for their rehabilitation.

I am also pleased that the Department of Justice and RCMP have worked together with communities to improve their safety and security through such projects as increasing the number of trained Community Constables and on the use of restorative justice approaches.

Special mention must also be made of the many volunteers who play an important role in several of the Department's programs. Whether providing advice on cultural programming, participating in community justice initiatives, or assisting victims, I thank them for their interest and dedication.

Hon. Roger T. Allen

Vision

Our vision is a Northwest Territories (NWT) where residents have a justice system that meets their needs, protects their rights and reflects their cultures and values. Communities are safe, levels of crime are reduced and residents play a meaningful role in the administration of justice. Offenders receive the support that they need to change their behavior and where victims of crime play a meaningful role in both community initiatives and the criminal justice system.

Mission

Our Mission is to serve the residents of the NWT by:

- working with community members so that communities are safe and secure;
- ensuring that all residents have access to the courts, alternatives to the courts and other justice related services;
- providing quality legal services to the GNWT and its agencies;
- protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups; and
- promoting respect for the law and the Constitution of Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Although 2001/2002 was another challenging year for the Department of Justice, there were many highlights. Responding to new federal legislation, judicial decisions, and the concerns of the RCMP and communities places many additional challenges on the Department to stretch and maximize its resources. Despite these challenges, the Department made considerable gains in reaching and exceeding its goals this past year.

In the area of Corrections, preparations for the new Arctic Tern Young Offender Facility in Inuvik were completed. Employees were hired, trained and the facility opened not long after the 2001-2002 fiscal year end. The facility is Canada's only stand-alone young offenders' facility specializing in the needs of young females. We also broke ground on the North Slave Young Offenders Facility, scheduled to open in late 2002.

Although both these facilities presented their own challenges being built during an economic "boom" period, we believe they will provide the safe and secure learning environment needed for youth to return to their communities less likely to offend again.

2001/2002 was also the first full year of operation for the Community Supervision program. This program offers an alternative to incarceration, through community supervision or probation. To operate this program, probation officers resident in 10 communities provided community supervision for all NWT offenders.

More communities became involved in justice initiatives and the role of community justice in our system grew. For example, in 2001/2002 communities began to pursue activities away from strictly court-based programs to more restorative justice approaches and those that offer support to victims of crime.

The Department also supported Community Justice Committees and organizations in becoming more accountable by assisting them in developing workplans tied to their funding.

Our expansion of victim services went beyond broadening the role of community justice programs. The Department funded several community-based organizations to provide services to victims. In 2001/2002 a program coordinator was hired in Inuvik and regional conferences were held to provide support, training and networks to victims' services co-ordinators and their volunteers.

In 2001/2002 the Department also implemented an electronic registration system to make it easier for

individuals and organizations to record and search notices of security interests in the NWT and across Canada.

Policing continues to be a challenging area for the Department when limited resources require balancing the needs and safety of both the RCMP and communities. One way of addressing these concerns is through the Community Constable program, which has increased public safety and improved relations between the RCMP and communities. In 2001/2002, the Department began negotiations with the RCMP and Municipal and Community Affairs to enhance this program.

Providing legal aid services continues to be a challenge. Fewer lawyers willing to accept legal aid work, increased demand and limited funds are testing the system here and across the country. To address some of these pressures, the GNWT increased the tariff paid to lawyers under legal aid, and the Legal Services Board (LSB) hired an additional lawyer to reduce the backlog of family law cases. As well, the Federal Government initiated a national review of legal aid in which the Department and LSB participated.

The Department also increased its focus on family law issues. An existing position was dedicated specifically to review legislation and develop programs aimed at families experiencing separation or divorce.

Recruiting and retaining lawyers continues to be a challenge for the Department. In 2001/2002, the Department lost several lawyers to the Federal Department of Justice in Yellowknife, which offers more generous pay and benefits than the GNWT. It will become increasingly more difficult to provide legal advice and services to the GNWT and its departments without an experienced group of lawyers who understand and have made a long-term commitment to the North.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

There were no major studies, reviews, reports or evaluations in 2001/2002.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To increase the capacity, role, scope and impact of communities in addressing their own justice issues.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Communities are able to make decisions and participate in Community Justice (CJ) initiatives in their community.

- Number of Community Justice Committees (CJC)
- Number of justice matters that were dealt with by CJCs and didn't go through the courts
- Rate of completion by existing CJC of their workplans.

Target

- Increase CJCs by 10% from 21 to 23 in 2001-2002.
- Establish baseline of Justice Matters dealt with by CJC in 2000/2001 and set target in 2001/2002.
- Increase rate of completion from current rate of approximately 50% to 75% in 2001-2002.

Results and Discussion

In 2001-2002 there were 21 Community Justice Committees active in the NWT. The Department did not reach the target for 2001-2002. In 2002-2003 this measure was revised to reflect participation by all communities - percentage of communities active in CJ activities. Increase from 54% in 2001/02 to 100% by 2005. This revised measure is a more accurate indicator of participation and interest by communities in Community Justice matters.

In the 2002-2003 business plan this measure and target was revised to relate only to diversion. A target for this measure is included in the 2003-2006 business plan. Based on the information collected, during 2001-2002 there were 220 diversions, it is expected that there will be an increase of 10 percent by 2005. During 2001-2002 only communities with Community Justice Committees were able to participate in diversions in their community. It is expected that this will change during 2003-2006 as methods are devised to enable other communities to participate in diversions.

In the 2002-2003 business plan this measure was dropped. It was thought that this measure was not an effective indication that "Communities are able to make decisions and participate in CJ initiatives in their community". Regional Justice Coordinators work with communities to develop a workplan; their funding is tied to completion of the workplan.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative.

Data Source

Regional Justice Coordinators and provided to Community Justice Division.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

The public and police support CJ initiatives in their communities.

- Increase in total the numbers of CJ activities taking place in communities.
- Number of diversions

Target

- Increase number of activities by 10% in 2001-2002.
- Set baseline in 2001-2002 and establish target

Results and Discussion

In 2001-2002 there were a total of 76 activities that were taking place in the communities. It is expected that this will increase during the next 4 years by 10% each year. By 2004-2005 communities will be involved in approximately 101 community justice activities.

A target for this measure is included in the 2003-2006 business plan. Based on the information collected, during 2001-2002 there were 220 diversions, it is expected that there will be an increase of 10 percent by 2005. During 2001-2002 only communities with Community Justice Committees were able to participate in diversions in their community. It is expected that this will change during 2003-2006 as methods are devised to enable other communities to participate in diversions.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative

Data Source

Both the activity and diversion data is collected by the Community Justice Committees and provided to the Department by the Regional Justice Coordinators. At this time the information is calculated manually.

1.3 Outcomes and Measures

Local people are active in policing in their communities.

- Number of community constables trained

Target

- Increase by 10% in 2001-2002.

Results and Discussion

In 2001-2002 the total number of community constables trained went from 60 to 63. This represents an increase of approximately 5% during this year in the number of community constables trained.

Supporting Strategies

- Community Justice Initiative

Data Source

This information was collected by the Community Justice Division based on Community Policing data.

2.0 Goal

Safe, secure custody and control of offenders.

2.1 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders in custody are safe and secure and control is maintained.

- Number of incidences of violence by offenders against staff or other offenders.

Target

Establish baseline of information in 2001-2002 and set targets.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan and is as follows "Decrease percentage of offender population that has been involved in an incidence of violence, from 6% in 2001/02 to 3% by 2006."

Supporting Strategies

- Corrections Facilities
- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offender Management System (COMS).

3.0 Goal

Offenders receive appropriate programming support.

3.1 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders leave Custody less likely to offend.

- Percentage of offender population who were assessed as having a "good response" to programs. (Based on the Offender Risk Assessment Management System).

Target

- Establish baseline of information in 2001-2002 and set targets.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan. The target is: "Increase offenders with "good response" from 70% in 2001/02 to 75% by 2006."

Supporting Strategies

- Offender Programs

Data Source

Corrections Offenders Management System (COMS)

4.0 Goal

Effective community supervision of offenders.

4.1 Outcomes and Measures

There is confidence in the Community Corrections Program

- Increase in number of people sentenced to probation.

Target

- Establish baseline in 2001-2002 and set targets.

Results and Discussion

This target is included in the 2003-2006 Business Plan: "Increase percentage of offenders serving their sentence in the community (probation) from 42% in 2001/02 to 60% by 2006".

Supporting Strategies

- Stand-alone Probation Service

Data Source

Corrections Offenders Management System (COMS)

4.2 Outcomes and Measures

Offenders complete community probation less likely to re-offend.

- Percentage of offender population who were assessed as having a "good response" at completion of probation. (Based on the Offender Risk Assessment Management System).

Target

- Establish baseline in 2001-2002 and set targets.

Results and Discussion

In the initial development of the Community Corrections Program this information was not collected. We were and are not able to establish a baseline or targets. In the 2002-2003 Business Plan we deleted this measure. As this program develops and more community programs are available to offenders in their communities this measure may be re-introduced.

Supporting Strategies

- Stand-alone Probation Service

Data Source

N/A

NWT Housing Corporation

Message from the Minister

The NWT Housing Corporation continues to make progress on its objective of providing suitable, affordable and adequate housing for the residents of the Northwest Territories. This year, the Corporation focused on forging new partnerships with communities and aboriginal groups across the Territory. The Corporation has made significant progress, including the completion of the Corporation's new Universal Partnership Agreement (UPA). The UPA was developed by taking the most successful components of previous community housing delivery agreements and then adding new ideas to create a more flexible model. The agreement provides for greater decision making abilities so that communities can develop and implement community driven solutions in housing.

Hon. Roger T. Allen

Vision

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, in partnership with all NWT residents and community organizations, is responsible for the provision of adequate, suitable and affordable housing. Through the fulfillment of this responsibility, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation contributes to the development of a healthy NWT housing industry, which has a positive impact upon territorial, regional and local economies.

Mandate

The mandate of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is to assist communities to assume the role of providing housing to their residents and to contribute to Northern economic development. This is achieved by providing mentorship and support to communities in the areas of technical research and services, financial support, information sharing, training, and economic development.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

Overall, the Corporation has had a productive year constructing 33 seniors homes and 10 public housing units, 90 Independent Housing Program homes and funding 32 new homeowners under Extended Downpayment Assistance Program (EDAP). Funding was provided to complete over 1192 home repairs across the Territory.

In addition, the completion of the Universal Partnership Agreement (UPA) provides the necessary tool so that the Corporation has the housing delivery partnership agreement that supports the Goals of Towards a Better Tomorrow. The UPA provides the authorities and accountability needed so that communities can make and implement healthy and productive choices in housing for their residents.

The Corporation continues to see a substantial lack of supply of Northern skilled trades and labour. As the economy goes into a phase of aggressive expansion, due in large from the increased activity in mining and oil and gas, costs of construction continues to escalate. In addition, recruiting and retaining Corporation employees is an increasingly challenging task.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

As a follow up to its 1999 Employee Satisfaction Survey, the Corporation conducted a follow-up survey. The full survey results are expected to be available in early July, 2002.

The Corporation completes a major "Housing Needs Survey" every four years, which is used as the basis for housing allocations and major housing projects across the Territory. The survey was last completed in the year 2000 with plans to complete the next survey in early 2004.

The Corporation completes its statutory required Annual Report, which is tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

Improved housing conditions in the NWT

1.1 Outcome and Measures

- Improved housing conditions for low and moderate income seniors, singles and families.
- Percentage of seniors, singles and families identified as in core need.

Target

Over a four-year period decrease core need levels as follows:

- Seniors 32% core need reduced to 30%;
- Maintain singles core need levels at 17%; and
- Families 20% core need reduced to 19%.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation has successfully signed bilateral agreements with the federal government for $7.5 million over four years for the NWT to be spent on affordable housing across the Territory.

During the reporting period 16 new seniors units were constructed and plans for 36 more units were developed.

The Corporation provided $5.5 million in public housing maintenance funding in 2001-2002 and spent an additional $6.7 million in capital replacement and upgrades to extend the useful life of our public housing portfolio. At the end of the reporting period, 100% of public housing units had a condition rating at or exceeding 70%.

Supporting Strategies

- Under the Seniors' Housing Initiative the Corporation is committed to increasing the number of units specifically designed for seniors. Under this plan, 91 new units will be constructed for seniors.
- Pursue funding for social housing with the federal government for both new public housing units and to continue existing funding levels under the Social Housing Agreement.
- Maintain existing community housing stock by accelerating the maintenance and renovation schedules.
- Community Projects: The Corporation has begun to joint finance the construction of new seniors' and public housing as well as staff units. These ventures assist by advancing capital funding to communities to finance construction of needed units now while creating partnerships with communities to develop new market housing units.
- Energy Conservation Initiatives: The Corporation has aggressively pursued this strategy in order to reduce the amount of funds expended on utilities for public housing units. The Corporation will continue its joint effort with the Department of Public Works and Services on the Energy Utilities Subsidies Task Team to improve education and progress in this area.

Data Source

NWT Housing Corporation Condition Rating Reports;

Construction Certificates of Completion; and

Audited Financial Statements.

2.0 Goal

Improved quality of advice, assistance and support provided to the Local Housing Organizations (LHO's), communities and Aboriginal housing organizations.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

- More responsive LHO's, communities and Aboriginal housing organizations.
- The ability of LHO's and Aboriginal housing entities to deliver a decentralized delivery model.
- Percentage of LHO's/communities satisfied with advice, assistance and support by the Corporation.
- Number of new management agreements signed.

Target

Achieve the following targets over a four-year period:

- Increase satisfaction from 53% to 60% across the board for all LHO's, community and Aboriginal housing organizations.
- 80% of all LHO's and Aboriginal groups signed onto the new management agreements.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation conducted a survey in 1999/2000 and received a 53% approval rating from the LHOs.

The Corporation has completed the development of its Universal Partnership Agreement and has now entered into the implementation phase. Preliminary discussions with four Local Housing Organizations have been initiated to date with implementation plans for six more in the next fiscal period.

Under the Universal Partnership Agreement, budgets for training and capacity building will be increased to ensure community partners have the tools and skills to meet local housing challenges.

Finally, under the Corporation's "Community Communications Protocol", which was designed to increase visitations and visibility of Corporation staff in communities, district staff have increased visitations to communities by conducting 415 visits into communities across the NWT. District Directors attended 23 regional meetings or approximately 92% of all regional meetings held. Finally, the District Directors or Senior Corporation staffs have conducted 60 visits to communities of which all were publicized prior to arriving.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Housing Corporation Community Communications Protocol: This is a grassroots approach to increase the visibility of Corporation staff across the NWT. The protocol includes, increased visits to communities by senior staff, more direct public contact between staff and clients and working cooperatively with communities to improve housing by obtaining more direct community input.
- Universal Partnership Agreement: The agreement has been developed as a standardized comprehensive program delivery management agreement. The agreement will allow communities, Aboriginal housing groups and LHO's to have more flexibility and the ability to directly affect delivery outputs and results by having more control of the decision making process.
- Community Projects: The Corporation has begun to joint finance the construction of new seniors' and public housing as well as staff units. These ventures assist by advancing capital funding to communities to finance construction of needed market units now while creating partnerships with communities to share financing.
- Public Housing/Income Support Harmonization: The strategy has been developed to reduce inconsistencies in policies and operations and will further enhance the goals relating to productive choices, equity, devolution and community control. The system will treat all social assistance and public housing clients equitably and ensure that the greatest benefits go to those in greatest need.

Data Source

Local Housing Organizations Client Satisfaction Survey – March 1999 (Summary Report), prepared by the Operations Division of the NWT Housing Corporation;

Universal Partnership Implementation Outline;

Universal Partnership Agreement, Appendix A & B; and

Community Communications Protocol visitations tracking table "A".

3.0 Goal

Improved employee morale in the Corporation so that the collective staff experience is not further reduced

3.1 Outcome and Measures

A more satifisfying and enriching work environment for staff.

Target

- A notable increase in the percentage of staff satisfied;
- Improved staff retention rates; and
- Increased levels of approvals for staff requests for training opportunities.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation completed a follow up survey of its employees to determine areas of staff concern. Overall, the level of staff satisfaction increased to 91 percent in 2002, a significant increase from the already notable satisfaction level of 74 percent in 1999.

The Corporation has set targets and increased funding to training initiatives. The Corporation increased the dollars spent on training and development opportunities for staff from $100,436 in 1999 to $259,105 in 2001.

Staff turnover in the Corporation in 2001 was 8.2% compared to the GNWT staff turnover rate of 16.3%.

Strategies

- Staff Retention: Pursue strategies and opportunities to encourage existing staff to stay; and
- Staff Involvement: Increase the involvement of Headquarters and District staff in corporate decision-making.
- Increased Training & Development opportunities: The budget for training was substantially increased for the purposes of staff training and development.

Data Source

NWT Housing Corporation Employee Survey – February 1999 Survey Results Report, prepared by Terriplan Consultants Ltd. Yellowknife, NT

NWT Housing Corporation Employee Survey - July 2002 Survey Results Report, prepared by Terriplan Consultants Ltd. Yellowknife, NT

4.0 Goal

Increased impact of the Housing Industry on NWT employment and business development.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

- Support the Housing Industry.
- The Corporation has a presence in National and International housing markets.
- Dollar value of Corporation marketed products.
- Number of people employed in the housing industry.

Target

- Maintain revenue levels from Business Development Division.
- Maintain current employment levels of 780 positions that are sustained from Corporation activities.

Results and Discussion

The Corporation has completed additional sales of housing packages during the reporting period, including;

- new units in Tuktoyaktuk for the RCMP;
- completion of an RCMP unit in Paulatuk; and
- the sale of housing packages to Parks Canada to be constructed in Pond Inlet, Nunavut.

Shipments of 11 housing packages in the late fall to North Slope, Alaska for speculation sale in Barrow. Two of the units have been pre-sold and marketing continues for the sale of the remaining 9 units.

The construction of three rent-supplements units in Fort Providence with the Band owned Development Corporation. The Corporation assisted the Band with leveraging the construction of three rental market-housing units.

Corporation activities in the housing sector supported active employment for 780 positions in the NWT.

Supporting Strategies

- Maximizing Northern Employment: Purchasing NWT manufactured goods and services increases the amount of employment in the Territory. Through its efforts in Alaska and sales to third parties, the Corporation helps to build the NWT economy;
- Business Development (Domestic and International Markets): Opportunities are pursued by utilizing the Corporations 25 years of experience in Arctic housing. As a leader in design, construction and operations, the Corporation markets its advances in housing packages and computerized software systems.
- Business Development (Supporting NWT Market Development): The strategy plays a crucial component of supporting the economic development of the NWT. Joint partnerships with community and Aboriginal development corporations are a unique way to develop both social housing options and private market rental options throughout the NWT;
- Log Housing Training Initiative: The Corporation has assisted the Department of Education, Culture and Employment and various Aboriginal groups and communities towards the implementation of a log housing training initiative. The Corporation has provided material packages and a trainer; the community provides logs and trainees and the Department of Education, Culture and Employment provides funding for training wages;

- Consolidation of Rent-Supplement Leases: This strategy was developed to target expiring leases with private landlords to centralize public housing rent-supplement needs into block Request For Proposal offerings. The Corporation provides an added incentive for new construction by providing a longer-term five-year lease for developers who provide proposals that require new construction in response to the RFP.

Data Source

Internal Corporation tracking of dollar value of business development contracts;

NWT Bureau of Statistics measurement model of impact on housing industry employment numbers.

Education, Culture and Employment

Message from the Minister

In keeping with this Government's commitment to demonstrate our accountability, I am pleased to submit the 2001-2002 Results Report. Residents of the Northwest Territories (NWT) have identified our priorities and this report documents the strategies, key accomplishments and results achieved in response to those priorities.

The Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) continues to develop language programs and materials, and to expand on enriched language opportunities available in communities. Through Early Childhood Development programs and initiatives, we continue to strengthen supports for NWT parents and families.

The Department will complete its plan to reduce the Pupil-Teacher Ratio next year, and to fund student supports at 15 percent. We are excited that next year we will expand the range of courses available, so that we can better meet the interests and aptitudes of more of our students.

ECE has developed and is implementing the Adult Basic Education Directive. By 2004, Aurora College and all Non-Government Organizations delivering adult literacy programs will follow a standardized curriculum.

The NWT economy and its opportunities continue to grow and expand. The Department remains focused on developing and delivering the tools NWT residents will need to prepare themselves for those opportunities.

It is my pleasure to provide you with this Results Report, and to offer my best wishes to the people of the NWT.

Hon. Jake Ootes

Vision

A new vision for learning was first described in "People: Our Focus for the Future – A Strategy to 2010":

A community where every child grows up knowing who they are and where everyone in the community has a strong sense of belonging based on learning which is founded on their culture, language and heritage.

A community where people respect learning as a means to provide shelter, to feed and clothe themselves, to maintain their health, to live with a sense of dignity and to respect and live in harmony with the land and with members of their community.

A community where people value learning whether it is on the land, in the classroom, in the community, from elders and family members or in the workplace and where they have opportunities at every stage of their lives to learn how to survive and mature and contribute to an ever advancing civilization.

A community where people accept personal responsibility for their learning and their children's learning, where they work together to develop their own vision for learning in the community and continually nurture it, and where they develop and deliver those programs and services to ensure this vision is translated into action.

A community that has a strong identity with the larger world and that has the ability to take advantage of all aspects of technology to communicate and share learning with communities throughout the world.

A community that gives its youth the skills they need to compete for jobs in their community in the world, that knows, however big or small, it is part of the global village and is committed to lifelong learning.

Mission

Our mission is to invest in and provide for the development of the people of the Northwest Territories, enabling them to reach their full potential, to lead fulfilled lives and to contribute to a strong and prosperous society.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The economy of the NWT boomed in 2001. The economy grew by 19.6%, compared to a 1.2% growth in the Canadian economy. The economic growth has resulted in increased employment rates and decrease in unemployment from 13.7% in 1999 to 8.8% in 2001. In 2001, the employment rate in small communities rose above 60% for the first time and is comparable to the overall Canadian employment rate of 61.2%. The increased participation in employment is reflected in a 17% reduction in income support expenditures in 2001-02.

The NWT has a relatively young population and steadily increasing school enrolment levels. Students in NWT high schools are gaining increased access to education programs. The past year, 100% of students had access to high school courses including on-line learning in their home communities. 284 students graduated from high school in 2001 for a graduation rate of 44%. The graduation rate for small communities increased from 15 percent in 1997 to 24% in 2001. Figures for the 2002 graduating class will be available in the fall 2002.

The education levels of NWT residents continue to improve. In 2001, about 67% of the population 15 years of age and older had achieved at least a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling compared to 59% in 1989 who had completed at least high school.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

None Reported

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

A society which reflects the culture, language and heritage of northern peoples.

1.1 Outcomes and Measures

- Number of early childhood educators who take a cross cultural education course.
- Number of language communities that have implemented strategic language plans.
- Number of francophone community organizations that implemented plans to enhance and promote the use of French.
- Number of aboriginal languages for which proficiency standards and testing materials have been developed.
- Number of schools implementing Dene Kede (1-6) and Inuuqatigiit (1-12).
- Increase in the number of pages downloaded on the PWNHC Web-site.
- Number of aboriginal languages communities implementing aboriginal language literacy programs.

Targets

- 80% of early childhood educators take a cross cultural education course by 2002.
- Six Aboriginal language communities implement strategic language plans by 2002.
- Francophone community organizations have implemented enhancement and promotional plans by 2002.
- Aboriginal language proficiency standards and testing material developed for two languages in 2001-02.
- All schools implementing Dene Kede or Inuuqatigiit by June 2002.
- 150,000 pages downloaded from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre Website.
- Six aboriginal languages communities implementing aboriginal language literacy programs.

Results and Discussion

All aboriginal language communities developed and implemented their Strategic Language plans.

The Fédération Tanco TéNoise, on behalf of its member organizations, submitted a promotion project to Canadian Heritage for consideration as a special project for the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

The Akaitcho Territory Government developed Chipewyan language standards and testing materials for interpreter/translators during 2001-2002 as a pilot project.

Culture Based Education strategy is under development

Dene Kede curriculum materials for grades 7, 8 and 9 are under development and nearing completion.

250,000 pages were downloaded from the PWNHC Web site in 2001-02, exceeding the target of 150,000 pages and resulting in a both a significant improvement in the use of technology and a 100% increase in the number of photographs ordered from the web site photographic database.

All Aboriginal language communities have implemented language courses for adults. Some communities are also implementing early childhood programs. ECE has undertaken research and consultation to assist the communities with program development and instructor training. The result will be available in 2002-2003.

Supporting Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy
  - The purpose of the Strategy is to ensure that legislation, policy, programs and services are in place to assist government and the languages communities in promoting the revitalization and use of Aboriginal languages
- GNWT Literacy Strategy
  - The purpose of the Strategy is to improve the network of literacy programs and services within the NWT.

Data Source

ECE Reports and Strategies: Aboriginal Languages Strategy

Accountability Framework

Aboriginal Language Proficiency Standards

Heritage Resource Management Discussion paper

PWNHC Website

2.0 Goal

A comprehensive early childhood system that leads to better beginnings for our children.

2.1 Outcome and Measure

- The number of communities delivering parenting workshops targeted at parents with pre-school children.
- Number of communities offering early childhood programs
- Number of licensed early child care spaces available in communities.

Target

- Deliver two parenting workshops in each community annually.
- 33 communities with at least one early childhood program by 2002.
- 2% annual increase in licensed early child care spaces.

Results and Discussion

12 Early Childhood Educators completed the Child and Growth II program.

10 students completed Wellness and Healing training.

The Child and Growth II and Wellness and Healing programs were delivered by distance for students in 11 different communities.

19 students completed the Basic Early Childhood Methods program and 18 students completed the Health, Safety & Nutrition on site in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Fort Smith.

49 students participated in workshops entitled Programming a Child's Day and Behavior Management.

70 community-based family literacy coordinators were trained from 15 communities to deliver early literacy and parenting workshops.

76 licensed early childhood programs were available throughout 22 communities

There were 71 Healthy Children Initiative projects in 33 communities enhancing existing early childhood programs and services. Some of the projects funded through this Initiative include early literacy and parenting programs.

There was approximately a 1% increase in the number of early child care spaces

The number of licensed early child care programs increased by 3 sites.

Supporting Strategies

- Early Childhood Development Action Plan
  - Health and Social Services and ECE work together to support and promote an integrated service delivery model through a range of programs, services and initiatives.
- Student Achievement and Well-Being Initiative
  - The focus of this initiative is to provide supports to students to enable them to become successful learners who have a strong sense of self-identity and are contributing members of society.
  - Develop and deliver parenting courses.
  - Encourage and promote culture based early childhood programs.

Data Source

ECE related source documents

ECE Framework and Action Plan

Daycare Subsidy Guidelines.

3.0 Goal

Healthy schools that foster student development and success.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

- The number of children able to read by end of grade 3.
- Graduate rates showing improved student success.
- The number of students with a plan for their career path.
- Improved teacher retention rates
- Educators receiving leadership training and principal retention rates.
- Number of students who receive support to meet their social, emotional, cultural, linguistic and learning needs.
- Number of senior secondary courses successfully completed through on-line learning.

Target

- All children can read upon completion of grades 1 to 3.
- Increase the high school graduation rate by 2% annually.
- 100% of secondary students have career program plans
- 70% of new teachers participate in a formal mentorship program by 2002.
- Teacher turnover rate reduced to 12% by 2003.
- Increase the principal retention rate from 65% to 75% by 2003.
- Increase the number of principals with certification from 335 to 45% by 2002.
- All students who receive one or more supports receive the appropriate supports by 2004.
- 150 senior secondary on-line courses successfully completed by 2002-01
- 300 courses successfully completed by 2002.

Results and Discussion

NWT specific outcomes for K-3 in English language are under development.

Graduation rate for 2000 was 39%, and 44% for 2001.

100% of secondary students have career program plans, which are a graduation requirement. A career program plan electronic template has been developed.

Of the 123 new teachers to the NWT in 2001-2002, 55 were beginning teachers.

Of these 55, 69% participated in a formal mentorship program.

Teacher turnover rate is at 17%, an improvement over last years' 21.5% turnover.

Principal retention is at 71% for 2001-2002. As DEAs have the authority to decide what length of term they will offer principals, there is an element of community choice in retention.

161 students successfully completed on-line courses, 39 of which completed core courses. Numbers for 2001-2002 are not available from Chinook College yet.

28 teachers were trained as facilitators for on-line learning in 2001-2002.

Supporting Strategies

- School Achievement and Well-Being Initiative
  - The focus of this initiative is to provide supports to students to enable them to become successful learners who have a strong sense of self-identity and are contributing members of society.
- Residential Schools Recovery Program
  - The purpose of this Strategy is to recognize the intergenerational impact of residential schools on NWT residents.
- GNWT Literacy Strategy
  - The purpose of the Strategy is to improve the network of literacy programs and services within the NWT.

Data Source

ECE directives on Student Assessment

Evaluation and Reporting

Curriculum Frameworks

Training Program Strategies

Internal Budgeting Documents.

4.0 Goal

Lifelong learning opportunities available to all community residents.

4.1 Outcomes and Measure

- Standardized ABE curriculum throughout the NWT.
- Completion numbers in literacy programs through increased access.
- Key Performance Indicators in place to support a responsive and quality system of post-secondary education.
- Each level of ABE with standard exit requirements.
- Increased number of students accessing part time post-secondary support
- Increased number of students completing post-secondary studies.
- Improved community access to on-line libraries.

Target

- Standardized ABE curriculum implemented in all non-government organizations and Aurora College ABE programs by 2002.
- 2% increase in the number of ABE students completing level 120 English and Math in 2002 over the 2001 baseline.
- 12 Key Performance Indicators developed, implemented and tracked by September 2002.
- Standardized exit requirements for ABE 140 in place by 2002, ABE 150 by 2003 and ABE 160 by 2004.
- Increase by 2% in 2002-03 the number of students accessing support through SFA for part time studies over the 2001-02 baseline.
- Increase by 2% annually the number of students completing post-secondary studies (baseline established in 2000-01).
- 6 new communities gain access to on-line libraries.

Results and Discussion

ABE curriculum developed to level 150 and distributed to all ABE program deliverers.

2002 ABE 120 completion rates unavailable at this time.

2001 Postsecondary Indicators Report reports on 48 indicators. The published report is expected to be available by January 2003.

Math 140 exit exams developed and distributed in 2002.

27 SFA payments made for individuals enrolled in part-time studies in 2000/2001. 16 payments have been made for the 2001/2002 fiscal year to date, however, number is expected to increase as applications can be received up to one year after completion of a course due to retroactivity provisions of the support.

2% increase in number of students completing post secondary studies not achieved due to economic boom and exceptional labor demand.

13 communities received access and training to on-line libraries as part of the Virtual Library Project. Amount exceeded 2000-2001 targets.

Supporting Strategies

- Career Development Initiative
  - The purpose of this initiative is to establish a coherent and accessible delivery system that ensures children, youth and adults, at whatever stage of their development or transition, have access to career development information, programs, services and supports
- GNWT Literacy Strategy
  - The purpose of the Strategy is to improve the network of literacy programs and services within the NWT.

Data Source

Career development directives: Adult Literacy and Basic Education Directive (ALBE)

ALBE Quality Standards document

Student Financial Assistance source documents

2nd edition Post-Secondary Indicators Report

5.0 Goal

Northerners are full participants in the northern economy.

5.1 Outcomes and Measure

- Number of students successfully completing post-secondary programs
- Percentage of northern graduates obtaining employment
- Improved employment rates for youth.
- Income support payments reflecting increased self sufficiency
- Number of northern trained teachers joining the NWT teaching force.
- Reduced duplication in income support programs and reduced gaps in client service.
- Food rates reflective of community costs
- Number of income support clients receiving career development supports.
- Number of trainees being certified in non-apprenticeship occupations
- Apprenticeship opportunities available to northerners
- Secondary school students with access to credits towards apprenticeship and certified occupations
- Number of employment insurance clients returning to work following support.

Target

- Maintain 65% annual completion rate for northern post-secondary programs.
- 90% of graduates from Aurora College trade, certificate, and diploma programs find employment.

- Increase youth employment from 44.6% to 50.1% by 2003.
- Reduce average monthly income support expenditures by 5%.
- 90 northerners enrolled in teacher education programs by 2002.
- 10 northern teachers completing their degrees each year.
- Harmonize Income Assistance and Social Housing by March 2002.
- Food rates adjusted annually according to the Consumer Price Index for food for each community.
- Increase Career Action Plans for Income Assistance clients by 20%.
- 50 trainees certified in non-apprenticeship occupations by 2002.
- 280 apprentices receiving training by 2002.
- 40 students enrolled in Schools North Apprenticeship Program and 30 students enrolled in Training and Occupational Certification.
- 318 active EI clients return to employment following program intervention.

Results and Discussion

Annual completion rate for northern post secondary schools maintained at 65%.

78% of respondents on the 2001 Aurora College Graduate Survey report being employed (60% in their field of study and 18% in an unrelated field).

Youth employment rate rose from 49.2% in April 2002 to 59.7% in July 2002.

Expenditures decreased by 17.1% under the income support program despite increases to most benefit levels over the past year.

63 full-time and 5 part-time students enrolled in TEP fall semester in 2001, which includes individuals participating through the diploma program, TEP access and Aboriginal Language and Cultural Instructor Program.

5 northern teachers completed their B Ed degrees in 2002.

The FMB deferred the Harmonization Initiative to October 2002 to allow for improvements to implementation plan, as well as to provide impacted clients with additional notice time to cope with the impacted rent scales.

New food benefit scale implemented on September 1, 2001. Scale now adjusted by community instead of by region. Food rates also updated regularly based on either the Consumer Price Index or a food price survey conducted by the NWT Bureau of Statistics.

115 clients worked with Income Support program staff to have counseling sessions and develop formal career action plans.

Non-apprenticeship program promoted in secondary schools resulting in 1 student enrolled in the Training and Occupational Certification program in 2001-2002.

244 identifiable active EI clients returned to employment following program invention.

Supporting Strategies

- Maximizing Northern Employment
  - The purpose of this initiative is to develop a coordinated approach for maximizing northern employment in all sectors with the aim of establishing long-term sustainable employment.

- Career Development Initiative
  - The purpose of this initiative is to establish a coherent and accessible delivery system that ensures children, youth and adults, at whatever stage of their development or transition, have access to career development information, programs, services and supports.
- GNWT Literacy Strategy
  - The purpose of the Strategy is to improve the network of literacy programs and services within the NWT.
- Strategy 5.4: Human Resource Development Strategy Related to Non-Renewable Resources
  - The purpose of this Strategy is to enable maximum participation of northerners in the non-renewable resource sector of the labour market.

Data Source

Various Labour Force Development Source Documents including:

Employment and Income Assistance Statistics

Labour Force Development Plan

Transportation

Message from the Minister

Looking back over the results of the 2001-2002 fiscal year, it is clear that the Department of Transportation was successful in completing another year of solid accomplishments in planning, budgeting and operating the territorial system of public transportation infrastructure and in advancing it to meet the requirements of an expanding, resource based economy.

The Department works simultaneously on two time horizons by both keeping things moving today and planning ahead for tomorrow. In the short term it works to keep the existing transportation system of airports, highways and ferries operating safely and efficiently, adjusting constantly to daily and seasonal changes in weather conditions and traffic demands. For the long term, the Department must plan the orderly development of the transportation system to accommodate the social and economic demands of the territory in the future.

In 2001-2002, the people of the Northwest Territories could rely on their transportation system to get them where they wanted to go. At the same time, the Department was forming strong relationships with the Federal Government, aboriginal governments, municipal governments and private industry as contributors and partners in building a new and better transportation infrastructure for the future.

The Results Report for 2001-2002 details the partnership agreements, airport improvements, highway reconstruction, business opportunities, training initiatives and organizational changes that made 2001-2002 a year of important achievements.

Hon. Joseph L. Handley

Mission and Vision

Our Mission is to provide for the safe, accessible and reliable movement of people and goods to serve the social and economic needs and aspirations of the people of the Northwest Territories.

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the need for a well developed, sound transportation system to make progress in the four priority areas. To support the GNWT vision, the Department has complementary goals that will help the GNWT in achieving its goals. The Department's goals are:

- Improved territorial transportation system;
- Increased Northern business and employment opportunities in the public and private transportation sectors;
- Safer territorial transportation system in all modes; and
- Improved organizational effectiveness.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

A major achievement of the Department in 2001-2002 was the installation of seven (7) permanent bridges along the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road. The bridges were installed as the result of a cost-sharing agreement with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development whereby DIAND contributed $3.8 million of the project's total cost of $7.1 million.

The bridges were built over the most troublesome stream crossings on the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road that in years past have often caused lengthy delays in opening the winter road to the Sahtu communities. Now that the bridges are in place, the winter road can open reliably earlier in mid-December instead of late January or early February as it has in some of the milder winters of recent years. The bridges also eliminate most of the steeper embankment approaches to the stream crossings that the traffic, especially smaller vehicles, had difficulty negotiating. The Department's interactions with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will be simplified in the future as it was at these larger stream crossings that the Department faced challenges satisfying the strict federal regulations.

Although built for the winter road system, the bridges are permanent and would remain in service carrying traffic should portions or all of the Mackenzie Valley right-of-way be improved to a fair or all-weather condition over medium to long term.

The year 2001 was one of unprecedented change for the air transport industry around the world and air transport in the NWT was also affected as concerns for airport and airline security became paramount. The Department worked closely with Transport Canada and the territorial air carriers to introduce the new security measures and procedures with minimal inconvenience and disruption to air travellers.

The Minister of Transportation was successful in his representations to the Federal Government that air travel to and ". . in the territory's small community airports should be exempt from the security fee added to air passenger fares to pay for the new air security regulations.

The Department's most serious challenge continues to be meeting the demands that the resource industries place on the territorial transportation system with no compensating increase in funding to the Department to offset the increased costs. The boom in proving the oil and gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort region continued unabated in 2001-2002. Similarly, the diamond industry in the Slave Geologic Province continued to generate heavy industrial traffic along the Highway #1, #3 and #4 corridor.

The Department was fortunate to have $10 million added to its 2001-2002 capital program to begin work on the improvements to the public highway system identified in the *Highway Strategy: Investing in Roads for People and the Economy*. The Highway Strategy outlined an ambitious but no less necessary program of capital improvements to the highway system for which the additional $10 million in 2001-2002 met only a small fraction of the total cost.

The territorial transportation system represents a long term public investment of over a billion dollars in transportation infrastructure. As the discrepancy between the traffic demands on the system and the Department's ability to address them continues and even grows, the serviceable condition of the infrastructure steadily declines and deteriorates. The Department was successful in 2001-2002 in securing federal contributions towards airport and highway capital projects and it continues to search every possible source of funding that can help to protect and preserve the public investment in transportation.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

The most interesting and significant NWT transportation study published in 2001-2002 was *Reaching New Markets: Aeronautical Market Study - Northwest Territories*. The study was commissioned jointly by the Department and the City of Yellowknife. *Reaching New Markets* examines the economic potential for Yellowknife and the NWT arising from the post-Cold War opening of trans-polar commercial air routes between the North American and Eurasian continents. Yellowknife and the NWT are strategically positioned on these new air routes and the commercial implications that could follow from their successful development are truly enormous. Reaching New Markets was intended to stimulate the interest of the territorial and municipal business community in taking advantage of Yellowknife's geographic opportunities.

Every year the Department releases two publications of highway traffic statistics based on data compiled from the previous calendar year. The first is the *NWT Highway Traffic* which records traffic counts, volumes and vehicle classifications at selected points across the territorial highway system. The second is the NWT Traffic Accident Facts that details the statistical characteristics of the reported highway accidents that occur every year in the NWT.

The NWT *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* requires the Minister of Transportation to table a report in the Legislative Assembly every year on its activities related to the movement of dangerous goods on the highway system. The Minister of Transportation tabled the Report on the NWT *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* for 2001 in the Legislative Assembly on March 11, 2002.

Internally, the Department analyzed four of its administrative processes to identify potential simplifications, efficiencies and economies in the application of the processes. The Department examined its procedures for staffing, job evaluation, accounts receivable and expenditure variance reporting. Duplication of effort, gaps in service and activities no longer required were identified, and recommendations developed to streamline these administrative functions. The recommendations have been accepted and implemented.

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

Improved Territorial Transportation System.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Availability of resources from third parties.

- Amount of third party financing of new roads.
- The availability of third party resources for investment in the existing NWT highway system and airport infrastructures.

Target

- Increase in financial plans that include third party funding for new infrastructure.
- The Federal Government approves at least one project per year for financial assistance under its Airport Capital Assistance Policy (ACAP).
- The Federal Government funding is received for improvement to the NWT portion of the National Highway System beginning in 2002.

Results and Discussion

In 2001/02 the Department obtained third party funding for the following projects and programs:

- $3.8 million from DIAND for the construction of seven permanent bridges on the Mackenzie Valley winter road.

Obtained funding from Transport Canada for two capital projects under the Airports Capital Assistance Program (ACAP):

- Tulita Runway Improvements for $1.9 million
- Sachs Harbour Airfield Lighting for $1.44 million.

Submitted additional projects for ACAP funding. In April 2002 Transport Canada announced funding of $5.6 million for two projects;

- Inuvik Airside Pavement Rehabilitation
- Aklavik Airfield Lighting.

Signed a five-year MOU with the Canadian Coast Guard providing $0.5 million per year for marine infrastructure in the NWT.

Obtained $70,000 from NavCanada for the Fort Smith Air Terminal Building.

Supporting Strategies

- Pursue partnership arrangements for investment in transportation infrastructure; and Mackenzie Valley Winter Roads.
- Pursue partnership arrangements for investment in transportation infrastructure.

Data Source

Department Planning and Financial Records.

1.2 Outcome and Measures

Improvements to the transportation infrastructure and services.

- Completeness of plans for all preliminary planning for design and construction of new highways in the Mackenzie Valley from Wrigley to the Arctic Ocean and the Slave Geologic Province to the NWT/Nunavut border.
- The number of kilometres of highway that are reconstructed to meet current standards.
- Amount of time the winter roads are operational.
- The number of NavCanada recommendations for FSS/CARS conversions and new CARS sites implemented.
- Aircraft manufacturers, air carriers and airport regulators approve a product to bind and stabilize gravel runway surfaces.
- The availability of third party resources for investment in the existing NWT highway system and airport infrastructure.

Target

- Plans for new highway transportation corridors are in place.
- A combined average of 14 km per year of Highways #3, #4 and #8 are reconstructed to current standards.
- The Mackenzie Valley Winter Road north of Wrigley will operate, on average, for an extra 3 weeks over the 1999/2000 season.
- The Yellowknife FSS is converted to a Flight Information Centre (FIC) and aviation services to carriers are improved across the NWT.
- Identified approved product is applied and tested on three runways over the next three years.
- The Federal Government approves at least one project per year for financial assistance under its Airport Capital Assistance Policy (ACAP).
- The Federal Government funding is received for improvement to the NWT portion of the National Highway System beginning in 2002.

Results and Discussion

The Department of Transportation continues to follow the plan of action outlined in the NWT Highway Strategy: Investing in Roads for People and the Economy. Specific initiatives stem from the Highway Strategy, including upgrading the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road bridges, proposals for Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Road, etc.

By the end of 2001/02, the Department of Transportation had completed reconstruction of 15.4 km of Highway #3 and 7 km of Highway #8.

Compared to the 1999/2000 season, the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road was open 17 days longer in 2000/01 and 56 days longer in 2001/02. The critical Wrigley-Tulita section opened on February 3 in 1999/00, January 19 in 2000/01 and December 20 in 2001/02.

The Department has provided NavCanada with extra space at the Yellowknife Airport to accommodate the FIC conversion. The revised target date for implementation is the fall of 2003.

After extensive research with suppliers and manufacturers, the Department has found a product that appears to meet the test criteria specified by aircraft and aircraft tire manufacturers. The product, known as EK – 35, will be applied at the Fort Liard Airport over the summer of 2002. If the results at Fort Liard prove positive, the Department will test the product at Wha Ti in 2003 and select another gravel-surfaced runway for testing in 2004.

The Department has obtained from Transport Canada $5,168,000 for the Inuvik Airport - Airside Pavement Rehabilitation and High Intensity Approach Lighting and $425,000 for the Aklavik Airport - Field Electrical System Replacement.

In April 2002, the federal Minister of Transport and the territorial Minister of Transportation signed the Strategic Highway Infrastructure Program (SHIP) agreement providing a federal contribution of $4.5 million in 2002/03 and 2003/04 to the reconstruction and paving of Highway 3 between Rae and Yellowknife.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Highway Strategy
- Mackenzie Valley Winter Road
- Research and test products to improve the stability and reduce maintenance costs for gravel runways.
- Pursue partnership arrangements for investment in transportation infrastructure.

Data Source

Department Contracts and Construction Records

Department Operations Records

Department Contracts and Financial Records

2.0 Goal

Increased Northern Business and Employment Opportunities in the Public and Private Transportation Sectors.

2.1 Outcome and Measures

High level of participation by northern businesses occurring in the transportation sector.

- The percentage of contracts and value of contracts awarded to Northern firms.

Target

- Northern content levels will be maintained at a level greater than 90%.

Results and Discussion

In the 2001/02 fiscal year, the Department of Transportation awarded 289 contracts with a combined value of $50.9 million. Of these, 255 (88.2%) contracts representing a value of $49.7 million (97.5%) were awarded to Northern contractors.

Supporting Strategies

- Promote sustained participation by Northern interests in contracting opportunities for transportation programs and services.

Data Source

Department Contracts and Financial Records

2.2 Outcome and Measures

High level of employment of northerners happening in the transportation sector.

- The inclusion of employment training programs in every major b transportation infrastructure construction project.
- The number of long term jobs for Northerners.
- The number of GNWT employees attending post-secondary training in aviation related studies with support of a bursary.

Target

- Ten or more northern residents benefit from certification in at least one employment activity associated with each DOT construction contract valued at over $2 million.
- Northern employment in major highways contracts at 90% or greater and in major airports contracts at 100% is maintained.
- Four (4) people per year in post-secondary training in aviation related studies.

Results

In 2001/02 season, 12 northern employees received training in Heavy Equipment (Rock Truck) operation on the Highway #3 reconstruction project. Certificates were also awarded in First Aid training.

Due to the vigorous activity in the construction sector of the NWT economy and the resulting stiff competition amongst contractors for Northern workers, the Department was unable to meet its target of 90% Northern employment. On its highway construction projects, Northern employment was consistently between 70 and 80%.

Northern employment in the Department's airport operations and CARS contracts remained at 100% in 2001/02.

In 2001/02 the Department of Transportation introduced the Aviation Career Development Program in cooperation with Canadian North and the Northern Air Transport Association. Under the Aviation Career Development Program seven (7) students were each awarded $5,000 bursaries toward their studies.

Supporting Strategies

Promote sustained Northern employment on highway and airport operations and maintenance contracts.

Data Source

Department Construction Project Management Records

Department Operations Records

3.0 Goal

A Safer Territorial Transportation System in all modes.

3.1 Outcome and Measures

Safe movement of people and goods on the highway system.

- The number of injury and fatality rates in NWT highway traffic accidents.
- The number of alcohol related driving convictions, vehicle accidents, injuries and fatalities.
- The usage of seat belt and child restraint devices in the NWT.

Target

- A continuing decrease in fatalities and injuries in motor vehicle accidents.
- Number of impaired driving convictions will decrease.
- Number of alcohol related vehicle accidents, injuries and fatalities are reduced by 5%.
- A continuing increase in the use of seatbelt and child restraint devices.

Results

There was an overall increase of 11.2% in the number of injury and fatality traffic accidents in the NWT from the calendar year 2000 to 2001. There were 5 fatalities and 182 injuries in 2000 followed by 3 fatalities and 208 injuries in 2001.

There was no change in the impaired driving legislation during the year.

There were 150 impaired driving offences in 2000/01 and 240 impaired driving offences in 2001/02 yielding the statistical result of a 60% increase in impaired driving offences.

In the year 2000, there were 678 motor vehicle accidents in the NWT of which 60 were alcohol related. In 2001, there were more accidents reported (716) but fewer (48) were related to the consumption of alcohol. Thus, there was a 5.6% increase in the number of reported motor vehicle accidents associated with a 20% decline in the number of accidents related to alcohol.

However, the combined number of injuries and fatalities in the alcohol related accidents actually increased slightly. There were 30 injuries and 3 fatalities in the year 2000 resulting from alcohol related accidents. In 2001 there were 0 fatalities but 36 injuries.

The use of seatbelts actually declined somewhat in 2001 over 2000 from a 68% usage rate recorded in 2000 compared to a 67% rate in 2001.

Supporting Strategies

- Introduce new measures, including legislation, to combat drinking and driving in NWT.
- Introduce new measures to increase use of motor vehicle occupant restraints.

Data Source

Traffic Accident Data

Traffic Accident Records

RCMP/Municipal Bylaw Data

4.0 Goal

Improved Organizational Effectiveness.

4.1 Outcome and Measures

Clients have easy access to the people, programs and services of the Department.

- Proximity and timeliness of services and DOT staff resources for all clients.

Target

- An increase of authority over the delivery of all DOT Core Business Programs within their respective areas by Regional Superintendents.

Results

The establishment of the North Slave Region, initiated in 2000/2001, was completed in 2001/02, bringing program delivery and decision making closer to the people in the region.

Road Licensing and Safety Division transferred the licensing and registration customer services from Headquarters to the Regions.

The Inuvik Region managed the Campbell Creek Bridge project.

Supporting Strategies

- Create North Slave Region to build capacity in others.

Data Source

Department Operations Records

4.2 Outcome and Measures

Clients express satisfaction with programs and services.

- The number of staff from within the organization who are better prepared for promotional opportunities through access to a Career Development Program.
- Level of client satisfaction with DOT Programs and Services.
- Level of awareness by external and internal clients and staff of transportation information.
- Level of performance of the MVIS.
- The level of client satisfaction with Corporate Services.
- The allocation of budget to Corporate Services.

Target

- Twenty-five (25) employees who have successfully completed their Career Development Programs and are prepared to compete for promotional opportunities in their chosen career paths.
- A baseline for satisfaction established through client service surveys completed in all Core Business areas by September 30, 2001.
- Expanded DOT presence on the World Wide Web through the GNWT Home Page.
- Expanded access to highway and ferry condition reports through increased information services.
- Improved accuracy, availability and timeliness of MVIS data as identified by MVIS users.

- A baseline of satisfaction established through client surveys.
- No increase in proportion of budget allocation to Corporate Services using 2000/01 as a baseline.

Results

By the end of the 2001/02 fiscal year, ten (10) of the original 16 candidates from 1999 who entered the Career Development Program had achieved the goals they had identified in their career development plans.

The Airports Division has established a Green Card Comment Program which provides an opportunity for the users of airports and the Community Aerodrome Radio Stations program, including air carriers, pilots and the general public, to comment on the quality of the Department's airport operations, facilities and services. For the fiscal year 2001/02, the Division received 57comment cards. Most of the comments returned were positive.

During the 2001/02 the Department developed procedures for more timely and accurate updates of the highway, ferry and winter road reports available through the Government's web site.

The Department improved public access to its toll free highway and ferry telephone reports with the introduction of a regionalized, menu driven system.

Due to competing priorities, the Department was unable to begin the planned re-design of the MVIS. Ongoing enhancements required ensuring viable operation within NWT, and connection to partners, were complete on a continuous basis.

Corporate Services surveyed the Department's Senior Management regarding the level of satisfaction of the services it provided. The survey identified a noticeable improvement in the accessibility and responsiveness in the Corporate Services section. The survey also identified areas for future improvement, such as its staffing process.

A 1-800 line was established to receive input from the public on the highway system. A small number of calls have been received, and those requesting specific responses were contacted.

In the fiscal year 2000/01, Corporate Services expenditures of $7 million represented 15% of the Department's total expenditures of $47.25 million. The relative proportion of Corporate Services expenditures remained at 15% in 2001/02 with divisional expenditures of $7.5 million compared to the Department's expenditures of $50 million.

Supporting Strategies

- Implement staff development and retention initiatives.
- Re-focus core business delivery from program based to client based.
- Strengthen communications with clients and staff.
- Implement technological solutions to improve and realize economy in service delivery.

Data Source

Department Operations Records

Department Financial Records

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

Message from the Minister

Our children will inherit a secure future that provides a healthy environment and balances traditional lifestyles with a modern economy. They will inherit a prosperous and diverse economy built on the strengths of our people and the wise use and conscientious protection of our natural resources, one that attracts investment and provides communities and individuals with opportunities to be productive and self-reliant.

The 2001-2002 Results Report has outlined six goals to help us achieve our mandate of promoting self-sufficiency and growth through sustainable development of our natural resources and enhancing the creation of new sustainable opportunities in the traditional and wage economies.

This past year we have faced new issues and challenges. Working collectively with our partners we have met the occasion and faced these challenges. Our focus now turns to the next year, when we will face a new set of challenges and use previous years' successes as a foundation for future years.

Hon. Jim Antoine

Vision

Our children will inherit a secure future which provides a healthy environment and which balances traditional lifestyles with a modern economy; a prosperous and diverse economy built on the strengths of our people and the wise use and conscientious protection of our natural resources, one which attracts investment and provides communities and individuals with opportunities to be productive and self-reliant.

Mission

The Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED), together with Aboriginal governments, the private sector and communities, is responsible for achieving acceptable results in the following areas:

- The economy of the Northwest Territories (NWT), employment and income;
- The condition and quality of the environment and the sustainability of natural resources;
- Investment, capital formation, exports, import substitution and confidence in the investment climate; and
- Community acceptance of responsibility for the condition of the economy and environment.

HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

The 2001 – 2002 fiscal year presented many highlights and challenges for the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED). With increasing economic development opportunities across the Northwest Territories (NWT), governments, businesses, organizations, industry and residents alike worked in cooperation to maximize the benefits of development without compromising our environmental well being.

Highlights

Highlights for RWED can be found in all sectors across the NWT. The year 2001 - 2002 witnessed unparallel growth in the NWT economy.

- Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for all industries within the NWT has grown a staggering 28 percent over the two-year period from 1999 to 2001. Of that 19 percent was due mainly to exploration in the oil and gas industry and the development of the Diavik diamond mine.
- Exports grew by approximately 19 percent due to an increase in diamond production and natural gas production.
- During summer months, seasonal unemployment rates dropped as low as .5 percent. The robust economic activity allowed the overall NWT unemployment rate to fall from 13.7 percent in the winter of 1999 to 9.8 percent by January of 2002.
- Traditional industries are highlighted by the renewed interest and growth in the demand for fur across Europe. Fish sales have witnessed a 47 percent increase over the past two seasons.
- Between 1999 and 2001, construction activity showed an increase of 190 percent. Manufacturing was up 77 percent, Wholesale Trade was up 18 percent, and Retail Trade was also up 18 percent.
- Non Tax Based (NTB) communities have seen an increase of 79 percent in their employment income over a 10-year span.
- Strong growth was shown in NTB communities in the establishment of new business ventures, with a 26 percent increase in 2000 from 1997.
- Many NTB communities have shown strong employment growth, i.e. employment in Lutselk'e has risen by 231 percent.

- RWED partnered with NWT Arctic Tourism and the tourism industry to develop the document "NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy". The final tourism strategy will assist in setting and achieving certain goals for the tourism industry for the next five years.
- Through the Tourism Product Development Fund, over $170,000 was used to assist in developing new tourism products or enhance existing tourism products.
- The average annual volumes of hazardous material spills are down across the NWT, response times have improved, and industry has been conscientious about reporting spills of any size.
- Both BHP Billiton Inc. and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. are exceeding their socio-economic agreement commitments to the GNWT, while achieving full compliance with the terms and conditions of their Environmental Assessment Agreements.
- The GNWT renewed its co-management agreement for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds with various Aboriginal groups.
- The GNWT signed off on the Yukon-Northwest Territories Trans-boundary Water Management Agreement.
- The GNWT entered into a "Cooperation Plan" for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Review of a Northern Gas Pipeline Project.

Challenges

Along with the many highlights for 2001 – 2002, the increased development also caused many challenges for the Department. The NWT had to overcome a number of substantial and unique challenges: remoteness from markets, unresolved property rights and a complex regulatory environment. In some cases, necessary physical and human capital was scarce. In other cases, trying to coordinate and work with the federal government has presented many challenges.

- Tourism in the NWT witnessed a considerable drop in GDP by 15 percent due to the tragic events of September 11, 2001, an event that caused reluctance to travel, all over the world.
- The value of timber harvest and volume declined substantially due to competition from southern companies and southern cross-border disputes.
- A reduction in available skilled labour has placed many projects across the NWT on hold, and has even forced some businesses to close their doors.
- Due to the increased industrial activity, there was an increase in the total number of hazardous waste spills reported, although the total volume spilled was less.
- Control of our northern resources continued to be an integral issue as we continue to lobby the federal government for an equitable share of resource revenues.
- Lack of infrastructure continues to hamper development; however, coordinating territorial and federal efforts for infrastructure development is showing promising results.
- Early impacts of a changing global climate were evidenced by early closures of historical ice road routes and changing ice patterns off the Arctic coast.

MAJOR STUDIES, REVIEWS, REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS

Environmental Protection

- Air Quality Code of Practice – Oil and Gas Industry (in progress)
- Territory-wide Inventory and Evaluation of Used Oil Furnace Feedstock
- Guideline on Waste Lead and Lead Paint (adoption under the *Environmental Protection Act*)
- Spills Reported in the NWT (2001) – Summary Report
- Air Quality in the NWT (2000 and 2001) – Summary Report
- Evaluation and Reclamation of an Abandoned Pork Operation (in progress)

Diamond Projects

- Diamond Facts 2001/02
- Canadian Arctic Diamonds Brochure
- Proposal for a NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act – Discussion Paper

Minerals, Oil and Gas

- Guide to Mineral Deposits (book)
- Guide to Mineral Deposits (CD)
- Mineral Resource Map
- Canadian Mineral Exploration Overview (NWT portion)
- Minerals and Metals Website: http://www.gov.nt.ca/RWED/mog/minerals.htm

Policy, Legislation and Communication

- Wild and Wacky Plants in the NWT (book)

North Slave Region

- Prelude Lake Territorial Park – Biophysical Inventory and Environmental Impact Assessment
- Prelude Lake Territorial Park – Master Plan 2001 Revision
- Northwest Territories Convention Centre – Feasibility Study

Parks and Tourism

- "Setting a Course for Action" Tourism Business Plan
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy

CS Lord Northern Geoscience Centre

(funded by both GNWT-RWED and DIAND)

- Hosted the 29th Annual Geoscience Forum in Yellowknife, November 21-23, 2001
- Petroleum Geology Poster Series
- "Petroleum Geology of the Northwest Territories: An Overview" - Presentation to the Arctic Gas Symposium in Calgary, March, 2002
- "EXTECHIII Yellowknife Greenstone Belt" – Interim Report with the Geological Survey of Canada (on CD)

Industrial Initiatives

- Communities and Diamonds 2001 – Socio-economic Impacts on the Communities of: Lutsel K'e, Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Dettah, N'Dilo, and Yellowknife

Investment and Economic Analysis

- Alberta/NWT Economic Impacts of Projects Report
- Arts and Crafts Policy and Strategy
- Business Development Fund Database and Report
- Business Development Fund Annual Report
- Business Incentive Policy Registry, Reporting System and Website
- Business Incentive Policy Review
- Business NT Website - "BusinessNT.com" used to promote NWT products and business sales.
- Businesswomen's Mission to Russia
- Canadian Tourism Forecasting Model
- Community Business & Tourism Profiles
- Conference Board Policy Study
- Cost of Doing Business in the NWT - Focus on Fuel (Study)
- C-Trade - Consult with federal trade policy officials to ensure that NWT interests are protected in Canadian trade negotiations.
- Denendeh Development Corp - Economic Strategy
- Report on E-Commerce Initiatives in NWT/Other Jurisdictions
- Ferry Counts of NWT Visitors
- Film Association Created
- "How to Start a Business" (publication)
- Hunter and Fisher Survey - Non-Resident
- Images of the NWT (CD-ROM)
- Immigrant Investor Program
- Industry Fact Sheets
- Japanese Tourism - An Assessment (publication)
- Mackenzie River Bridge at Fort Providence – Study
- Maximizing Northern Employment - Aboriginal Government/Private Sector Partnership Fund
- Meet the North Conference and Trade Show
- Northern Business Symposium - Investment opportunities in the NWT
- NWT Export Newsletter
- NWT Name Change Project - Assessment of the impact on businesses of changing the NWT's name
- Pathways- a series of export training workshops
- Project Germany - Trade Mission
- Prospects North Trade Show and Conference
- Renewable Contribution Databases

- Renewable Resource Economic Review
- Secondary Industries Working Group - Identification of small business opportunities and issues related to the construction of a Mackenzie Valley pipeline
- Social Assistance Data - Community Health
- Team Canada – Europe Trade Mission
- Team Canada West Trade Mission
- Tourism - Estimate of Consumer Show Impacts (study)
- Yukon Trade Mission – Inuvik
- Youth Entrepreneur Program

Wildlife and Fisheries

- Trapper Training Program (Undertook 35 workshops involving more than 575 participants)
- Train the Trainer Program (Certified 6 regional trapper trainers)
- Negotiated entry and signing of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Agreement for Introductions and Transfer of Aquatic Species
- Secured entry into the Federal/Provincial Agriculture Risk Management Program
- Wildlife Management Information System (WMIS)- ongoing
- Protecting NWT Species at Risk - A Northern Approach- completed
- Drafting a New Wildlife Act - Conservation for Today and Tomorrow- completed
- Wildlife Aboriginal Advisory Group Final Recommendations to the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development- completed
- Drafting a New Wildlife Act - Summary of Public Consultation- completed
- Migration Patterns of the Bathurst Caribou Website- ongoing
- Genuine Mackenzie Valley Fur Website – Pride of the North- ongoing
- "Beneath the Dancing Sky" Cultural Tourism/ Fashion Show- completed
- 2001/2002 Northwest Territories Summary of Hunting Regulations
- 2002/2003 Northwest Territories Fishing Guide- completed
- 1999/2000 & 2000/2001 Resident Hunter Survey- completed
- General Status Ranks of Wild Species in the Northwest Territories- completed.

Wildlife and Fisheries - Headquarters and Regional Research and Management Projects

- Hook Lake Wood Bison Recovery Project
- Mackenzie Wood Bison Management
- Grizzly Bear Cumulative Effects Research and Management
- Furbearer Harvest monitoring
- Vegetation Classification and Habitat Mapping
- Environmental Screenings, Assessments and Reviews
- Cumulative Effects Assessment in the Mackenzie Valley
- Tibbitt Lake Multidisciplinary Post-Fire Study
- Monitoring of the Commercial Harvest of Muskoxen on Banks Island

- ISR Mainland Muskoxen Population Survey
- Grizzly Bear Population Estimates for the Mackenzie Delta and Richards Island/Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Area
- Gwich'in and ISR Grizzly Bear Local Knowledge Projects
- Gwich'in Grizzly Bear Bylaws/Agreement Review
- Productivity of Peary Caribou on 3 High Arctic Islands in the ISR
- Banks Island and NW Victoria Island Peary Caribou, Muskoxen and Arctic Wolf Population Survey
- Banks Island Peary Caribou Range Use Study
- Banks, Melville and NW Victoria Island Late Winter Assessment of Range and Body Condition of Peary Caribou and Muskoxen
- Relative Value of Seasonal Ranges to the Performance of the Cape Bathurst and Blue-nose-west Caribou Herds, NWT
- Bluenose-west and Cape Bathurst Herd Recruitment Survey
- Bluenose-west and Cape Bathurst Herd Range Use and Movements
- Polar Bear Harvest and Problem Occurrence Monitoring
- Inuvialuit Polar Bear Management Agreements/By-laws Review
- South and North Beaufort Sea Polar Bear Population Delineation Study
- Baseline Data for Parasites of Arctic Ungulates
- Den Site Fidelity of Tundra Wolves in the Central Arctic
- Genetics, Movements & Management of Wolves in Rennie Lake Area
- Evaluation of Landscape Unit Representation in Protected Areas
- Ecological Resource Assessment of Proposed Protected Areas
- Herd Identification, Population Dynamics, Physical Condition, Parasite Status and Harvest of Woodland (Mountain) caribou in the Mackenzie Mountains
- Moose Surveys in the Sahtu Settlement Area
- Demography of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie Mountains
- Parasite and Disease Study of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains
- Population Genetics of Dall's Sheep in the Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains
- Muskox Inventory and Range Distribution Within the Sahtu Settlement Area
- Non-resident Hunter Harvest Monitoring in the Mackenzie Mountains
- Wildlife Monitoring Along the Norman Wells-Wrigley Oil Pipeline
- Duck Banding at Willow Lake
- Sahtu Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Project
- Furbearers Harvest Monitoring in the Sahtu
- Ecology of Boreal Woodland Caribou in the Mackenzie River Valley
- Baseline Studies of Parasites of Mammals in the Sahtu Settlement Area
- Breeding Ecology of Greater and Lesser Scaup in the Boreal Forest, Sahtu Settlement Area
- Community-based Monitoring of Abnormalities in Wildlife in Fort Good Hope, NWT
- Movements of Willow Ptarmigan in the Mackenzie River Valley
- Monitoring of Marten Harvesting in the South Slave Region
- Monitoring Bathurst Caribou Movements

- Investigations of Potential Cumulative Effects on the Bathurst Caribou
- Recruitment Surveys of the Bathurst Caribou Herd
- Status and ecology of Boreal Caribou in the Deh Cho
- Status of the South Nahanni Mountain Woodland Caribou Herd
- Bathurst Caribou Management Planning Committee
- Monitoring of Contaminants in Mainland Barren-ground Caribou Herds
- Rabies Surveillance and Control Program

PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

1.0 Goal

To create a diversified NWT economy that maintains the economic and social benefits derived from natural resource development for present and future generations of NWT residents.

1.1 Outcome and Measures

Increased employment and business development across natural resource and related sectors of the NWT economy.

Levels of employment and business development in key natural resource sectors such as minerals, oil and gas.

Target

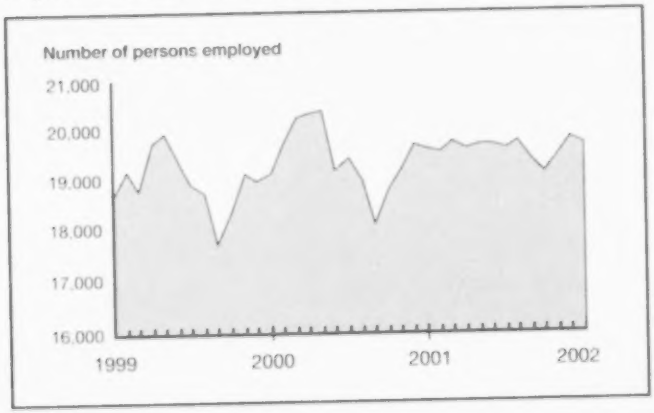
- GDP across all sectors (combined) above a five-year average threshold.
- Annual net growth in jobs and incomes across all sectors will exceed annual net growth in the potential labour force.

Result and Discussion

From March 2001 to March 2002, the number of people employed in the NWT increased from 20,300 to 20,600. This is an increase of roughly 1.5 percent. At the same time, employment in the NWT is very seasonal. I.E: employment during the winter of 2000 was 18,413, rising to 20,395 during the peak summer months.

Graph 1.1

Employment, Industrial Aggregate (99-02)



The numbers may be an underestimation of the total figure of jobs that are currently positioned in the north. They do not capture seasonal workers relocating from southern Canada for short periods of time, and do not reflect employees being paid from a southern location. An example of the latter would be some oil and gas exploration employees.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

1.2 Outcome & Measures

Increased private sector investment in the natural resource economy.

- Levels of private sector investment in natural resource and related sectors of the territorial economy.

Target

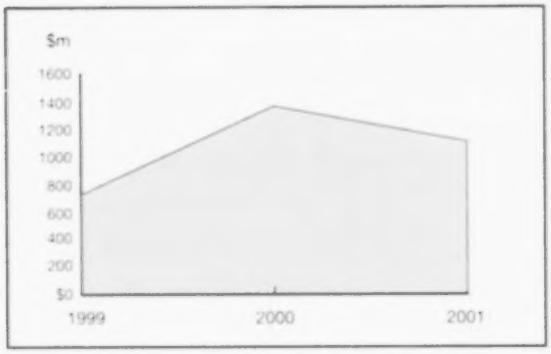
- Private capital investment across all sectors (combined) above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Private investments in the NWT for 2002 are projected to be $1,102 million. This is a decrease of 19 percent from 2001, when private investment equalled $1,356 million. The decline from 2001 to 2002 can be attributed to a decrease in capital expenditures due to project completions and reduced activity in the mining and oil and gas industries. (Graph 1.2)

Graph 1.2

Private Sector Investment in the Natural Resource Economy (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

1.3 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in value-added natural resource and related industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT value-added goods and services, and manufactured products.

Target

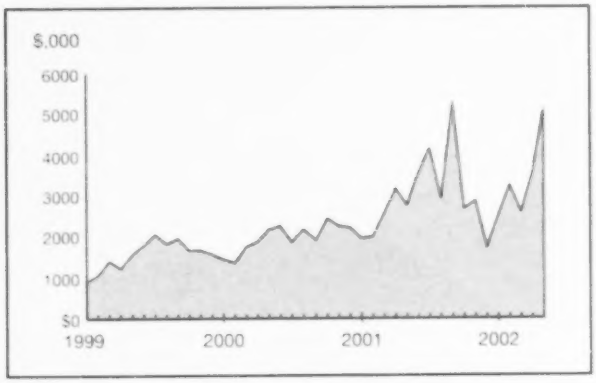
- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT value-added goods and services, and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.
- Retail and wholesale trade in the NWT above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Manufacturing shipments are very cyclical. The values of shipments increase during the summer, and decline in the winter. In 2001–2002, the value of manufacturing shipments increased by 50 percent over 2000 – 2001. The total value of manufacturing shipments for 2001 increased to $35.8 million from $23.8 million in 2000. (Graph 1.3)

Graph 1.3

Manufacturing Shipments (in 000's of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

1.4 Outcome & Measures

Increased export of natural resource-based products.

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of natural resource-based products.

Target

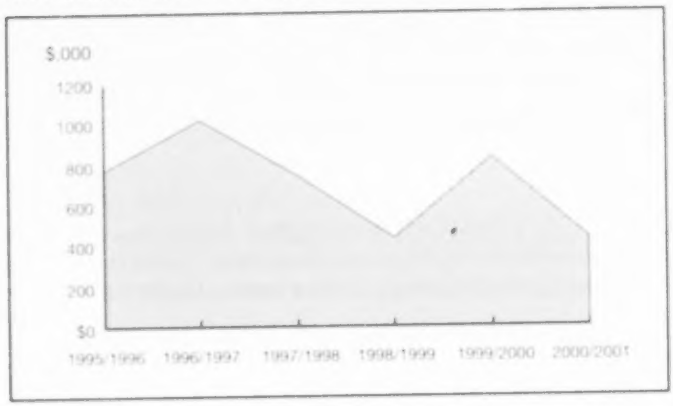
- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of natural resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

FUR SALES – The value of fur sales in the NWT has been increasing since 1999. This increase can be contributed to the increase in demand of furs from the fashion industry, primarily in Europe. (Graph 1.4.1)

Graph 1.4.1

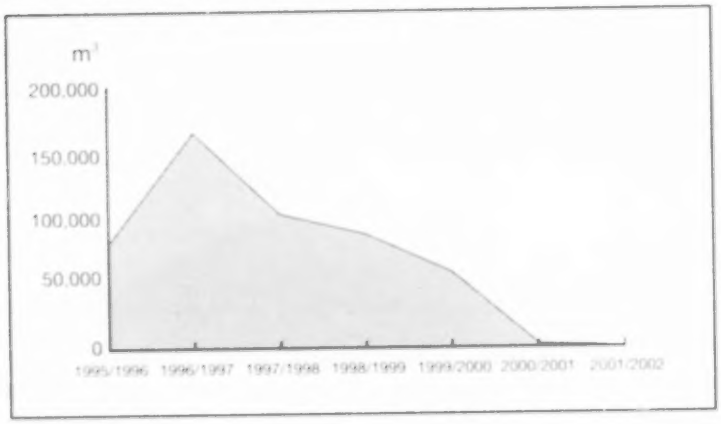
NWT Total Fur Sales (in 000's of $'s)



TIMBER HARVEST – Both the value and volume of timber harvested have been declining over the past five years, due to competition with companies in the south who have lower costs. (Graph 1.4.2)

Graph 1.4.2

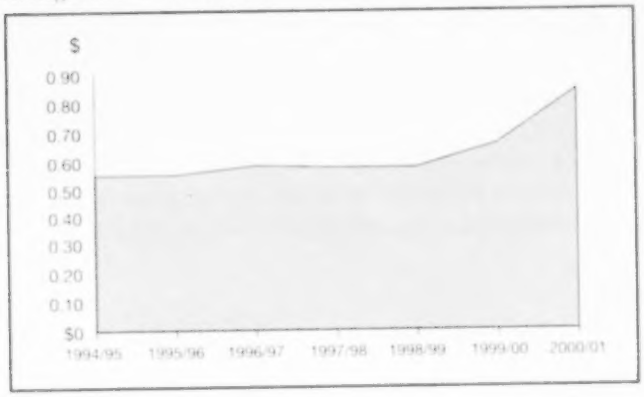
Timber Harvest Volumes (Sawlogs in Cubic Metres)



FISH SALES – The average price of whitefish has been on the increase since 1998/1999. The average price in 1998/1999 was 57 cents per pound, and this increased to 84 cents per pound in the 2000/2001 season. This represents a 47 percent increase over the past two seasons. (Graph 1.4.3)

Graph 1.4.3

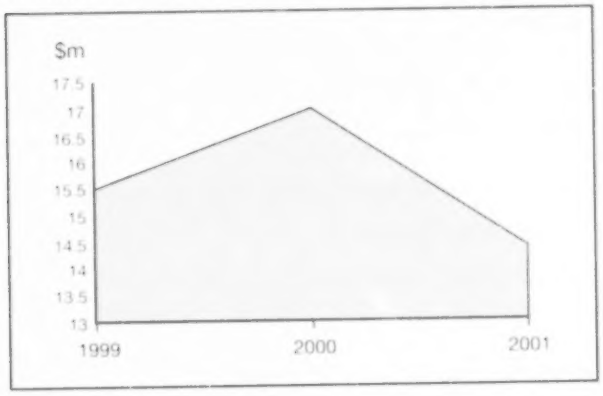
Average Price of Whitefish



TOURISM – The increase in GDP generated through tourism sales increased by approximately 10 percent between 1999 and 2000. However, the GDP generated through tourism in the year 2001 decreased by 15 percent, to roughly $14.4 million. This sudden drop can be attributed to the terrorist attacks of September 2001. As a result, the worldwide travel industry experienced a decline in revenue. (Graph 1.4.4)

Graph 1.4.4

Growth of GDP in the Tourism Sector (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

1.5 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in GDP in natural resource and related sectors.

- GDP across all sectors combined.

Target

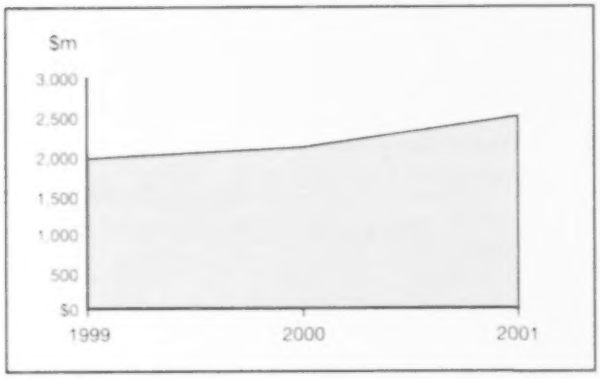
- GDP across all sectors combined above a 5-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The total GDP of all industries within the NWT has grown 28 percent over the two-year period from 1999 to 2001. GDP rose by 8 percent in 2002, moving from $1,942 million to $2,103 million. From the period 2000 to 2001, the increase was 19 percent, growing from $2,104 million to $2,493 million. These increases in GDP are due to the development of the NWT's second diamond mine, Diavik, and to the oil and gas exploration going on throughout the NWT. (Graph 1.5)

Graph 1.5

GDP of All Industries (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.0 Goal

To increase/foster economic and social benefits for NWT residents, by assisting in the creation, development and expansion of non-renewable resource trade and goods-producing industries.

2.1 Outcome & Measures

Reduced unemployment.

- Rates of unemployment in three community types (Yellowknife; Hay River/Fort Smith/Inuvik; all others) in non-renewable resource sectors.

Target

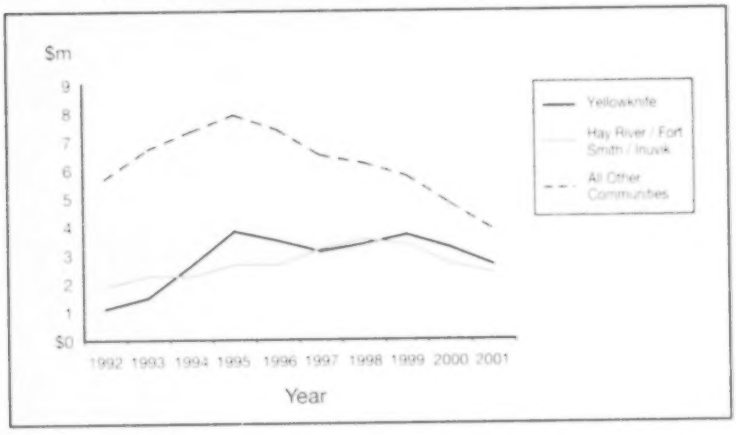
- Unemployment in three community types in non-renewable resource sectors below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

With no current employment figures at the community level available, income support payments are the most appropriate measures to use. Over the past five years Yellowknife has seen a decrease in income support payments of 24 percent. Hay River, Fort Smith, and Inuvik, combined, have seen a decrease in income support payments of 12 percent over the past five years. The remaining communities, combined, have seen a decrease of 48 percent over the past five years. (Graph 2.1)

Graph 2.1

Income Support Payments (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- A proposed NWT Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.2 Outcome & Measures

More job opportunities.

- Number of new wage employment opportunities in the non-renewable, trade and other goods-producing sectors.

Target

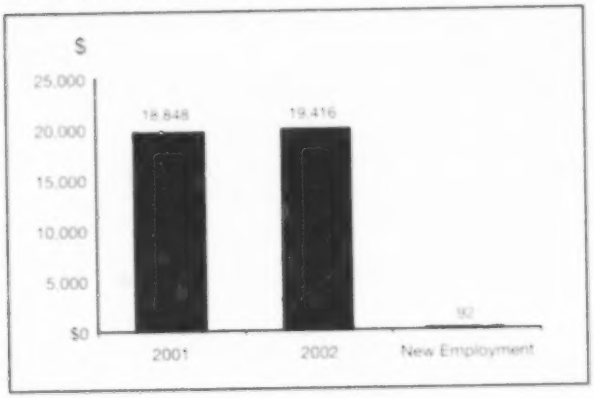
- The number of jobs available in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Over the period March 2001 to March 2002, the NWT created 92 new net jobs. Over this period, construction employment decreased by approximately 10 percent, while most other sector employment increased. The biggest increase was in public administration, followed by health and social assistance. (Graph 2.2)

Graph 2.2

New Wage Employment Opportunities (2001-02)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- A proposed Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.3 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in business development.

- Levels of business development in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors.

Target

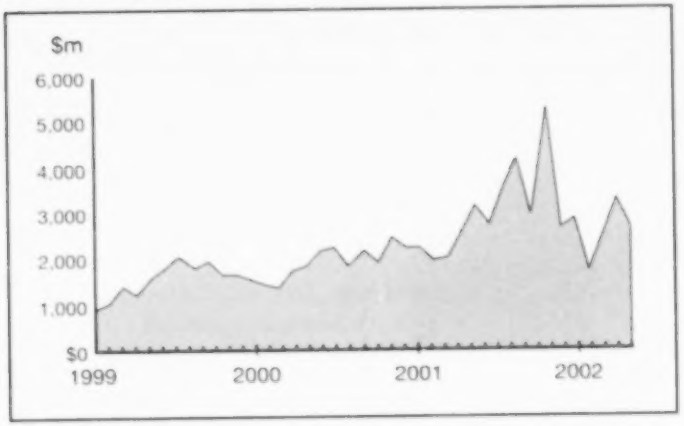
- Number of businesses in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The manufacturing industry experienced a rapid increase in the value of manufacturing shipments from 1999 to 2002; 31 percent January 2001 to 2002 alone. The manufacturing industry tends to be cyclical. (Graph 2.3.1)

Graph 2.3.1

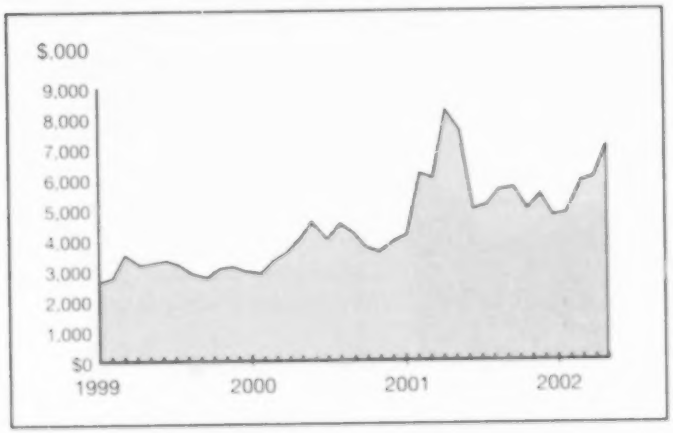
Manufacturing Shipments (in 000's of $'s)



The restaurant industry is also cyclical, due to the fact that Japanese tourists travel to the NWT during the winter months to experience the Aurora Borealis, while other tourists visit mainly during the summer. Between January 2001 and January 2002, the restaurant industry experienced a drop in revenue of almost 5 percent. (Graph 2.3.2)

Graph 2.3.2

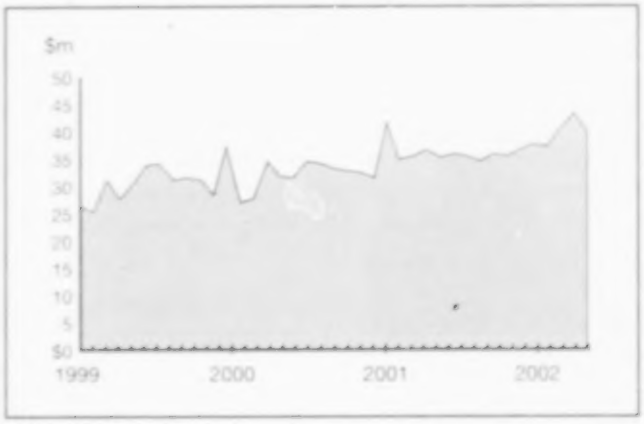
Restaurant Industry Sales (in 000's of $'s)



The retail industry has experienced dramatic growth, increasing by 47 percent over the last three years. For the period January 2001 to 2002, the retail industry experienced an increase in revenue of 16 percent, attributed to an increase in employee wages within the NWT.
(Graph 2.3.3)

Graph 2.3.3

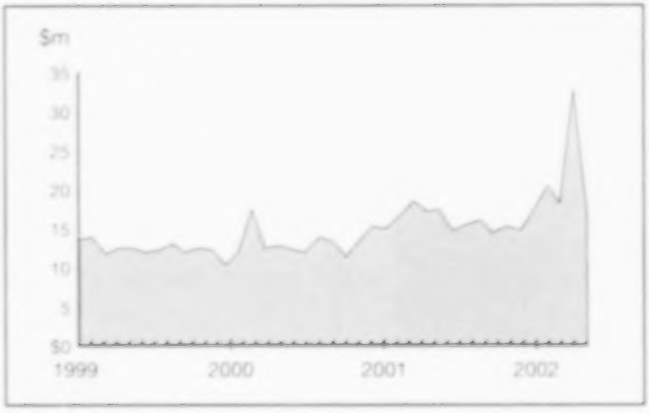
Retail Industry Sales (in millions of $'s)



The wholesale industry also experienced a dramatic 50 percent growth from January 2000 to 2002. Winter spikes are attributed to oil and gas activity and winter road openings across the north for servicing and supplying the mines and isolated communities. (Graph 2.3.4)

Graph 2.3.4

Wholesale Industry Sales (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- A proposed Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.4 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in non-renewable resource-based value-added industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export and domestic use of NWT non-renewable resource-based value added and manufactured products.

Target

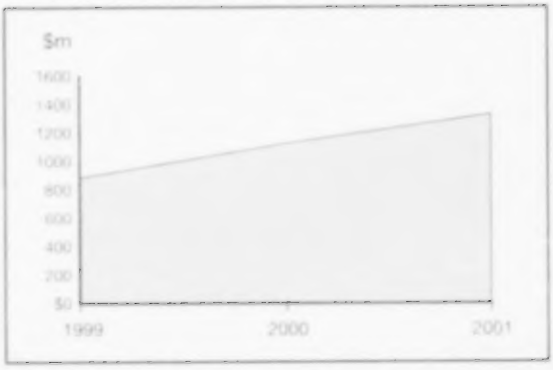
- Volume and dollar value of export of non-renewable resource-based value added and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Mineral shipments in the NWT have been increasing for the last couple of years. The percentage increases for the periods 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were 28 percent and 17 percent respectively. These increases can be attributed to diamond mining in the NWT, and the increase in crude petroleum production experienced over the last couple of years. (Graph 2.4.1)

Graph 2.4.1

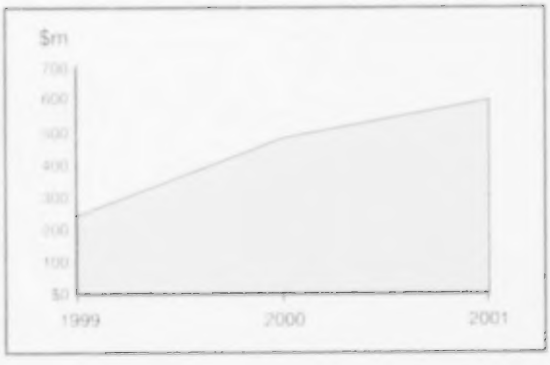
Value of Mineral Shipments (in millions of $'s)



The values of oil and gas exports have increased even more dramatically than the value of mineral exports. The value of oil and gas exported in 2000 increased by 102 percent over the 1999 period. In 2001, percentage increase was 24 percent. (Graph 2.4.2)

Graph 2.4.2

Value of Oil and Gas (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- A proposed Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.5 Outcome & Measures

Increased exports of non-renewable resource-based products.

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of non-renewable resource-based products.

Target

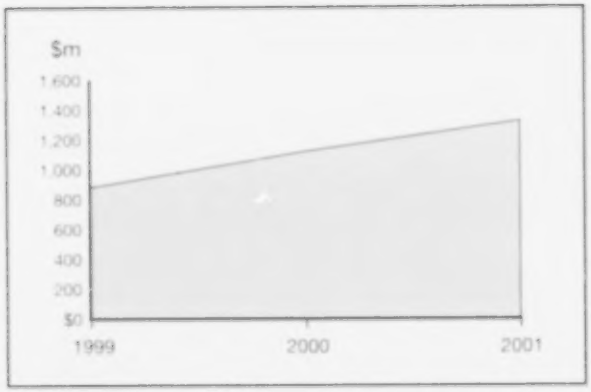
- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of non-renewable resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Mineral shipments in the NWT have been increasing for the last couple of years. The percentage increases for the periods 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were 28 percent and 17 percent, respectively. These increases can be attributed to diamond mining in the NWT, and the increase in crude petroleum production experienced over the last couple of years. (Graph 2.5.1)

Graph 2.5.1

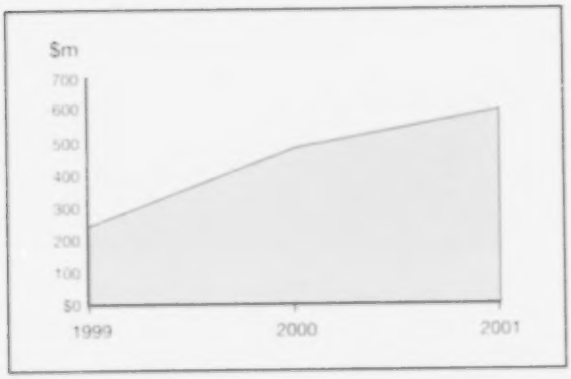
Value of Mineral Shipments (in millions of $'s)



The values of oil and gas exports have increased even more dramatically than the value of mineral exports. The value of oil and gas exported in 2000 increased by 102 percent over the 1999 period. In 2001, the percentage increase was 24 percent. (Graph 2.5.2)

Graph 2.5.2

Value of Oil and Gas (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- A proposed Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

2.6 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and goods-producing sectors.

- GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors.

Target

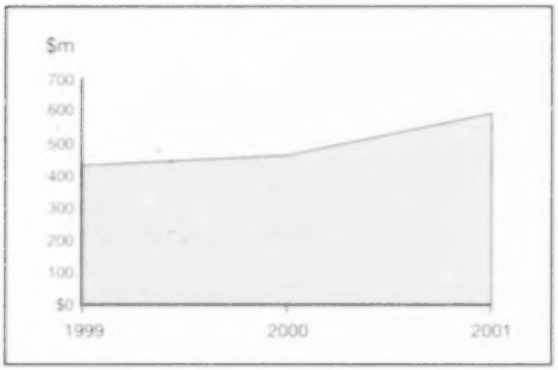
- GDP in the non-renewable resource, trade and other goods-producing sectors above a 5-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Growth in the mining and oil and gas industry grew by 28 percent from January 2000 to 2001, attributed to the increase in production at the Ekati diamond mine, and oil and gas values of exports, offsetting the decline in gold sales. (Graph 2.6.1)

Graph 2.6.1

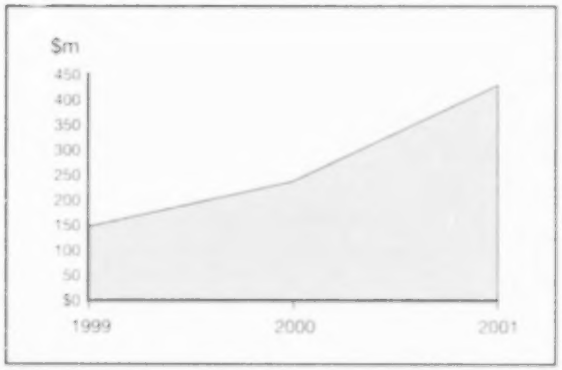
Mineral and Oil and Gas (in millions of $'s)



The construction industry experienced a rapid increase in GDP of over 80 percent. This dramatic increase is due to the development of the NWT's second diamond mine, and to the housing boom experienced in Yellowknife. (Graph 2.6.2)

Graph 2.6.2

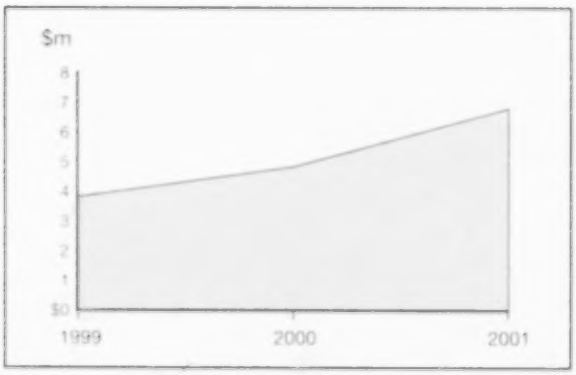
Construction GDP (in millions of $'s)



The manufacturing industry also experienced staggering growth over 2000 - 2001; almost 41 percent. Factors include development of a diamond processing industry, construction and expanding printing/publishing. (Graph 2.6.3)

Graph 2.6.3

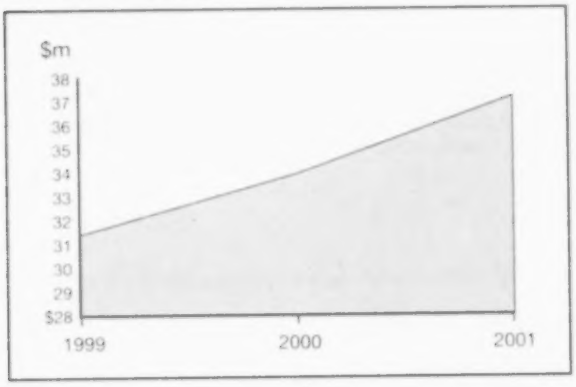
Manufacturing Industry GDP (in millions of $'s)



The wholesale industry experienced modest growth of only 10 percent over the January 2000 - 2001 period. This growth can be attributed to diamond mine wholesale and retail purchases. (Graph 2.6.4)

Graph 2.6.4

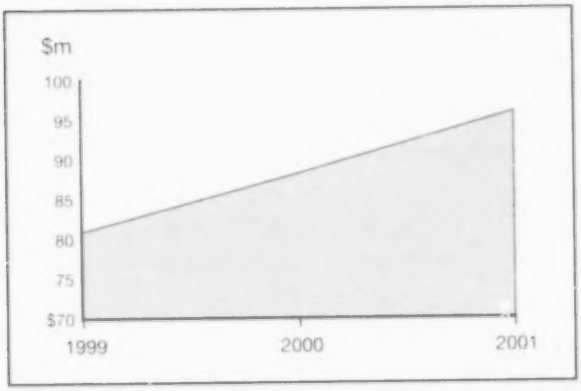
Wholesale Industry GDP (in millions of $'s)



The retail industry GDP also grew by 10 percent. This is due to the fact that incomes have risen, and that major chain stores have established themselves in the north (resulting in fewer leakages to southern Canada). (Graph 2.6.5)

Graph 2.6.5

Retail Industry GDP (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- The proposed Diamond Manufacturers Licensing Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Business Support Program Review; Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

3.0 Goal

To increase/foster economic and social benefits for NWT residents, by assisting in the creation, development and expansion of employment and business opportunities in tourism, the traditional economy and commercial renewable resource development.

3.1 Outcome & Measures

Reduced unemployment.

- Rates of unemployment in three community types (Yellowknife; Hay River/Fort Smith/Inuvik; all others) in renewable resource sectors.

Target

- Unemployment in three community types in renewable resource sectors below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

RWED participated in an advisory capacity with Aurora College to train students in the field of Taxidermy. Most students completed the course.

RWED contributed $900,000 to NWTAT to partner with the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) on various marketing initiatives. The CTC matches dollar for dollar on their partnership programs so the investment in tourism marketing for the Northwest Territories doubled to approximately $1.8 million.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Proposed Revisions to the *Travel and Tourism Act* (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Arts and Cultural Industry Strategy, Forest Management Policy, Harvester Support Review and Business Support Program Review)

Data Source

Parks and Tourism

Aurora College

Northwest Territories Arctic Tourism

3.2 Outcome & Measures

More job opportunities.

- Number of new employment opportunities in tourism, harvest of country foods, fish & furs, small scale agriculture, commercial renewable resource development, and arts and crafts.

Target

- Number of people participating in tourism, harvest of country foods, fish & furs, small scale agriculture, commercial renewable resource development, and arts and crafts above a five year average.

Result and Discussion

RWED partnered with NWT Arctic Tourism to develop the NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy with the tourism industry. The final tourism strategy will assist in setting and achieving certain goals for the tourism industry for the next five years.

Proposed amendments to the *Travel and Tourism Act* should remove duplication in the *Act*, and provide new guidance to the tourism operators.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Proposed Revisions to the *Travel and Tourism Act* (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Arts and Cultural Industry Strategy, Forest Management Policy, Harvester Support Review and Business Support Program Review)

Data Source

Parks and Tourism

3.3 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in export of renewable resource-based value-added industries.

- Volume and dollar value of export of northern renewable resource-based value-added and manufactured products.

Target

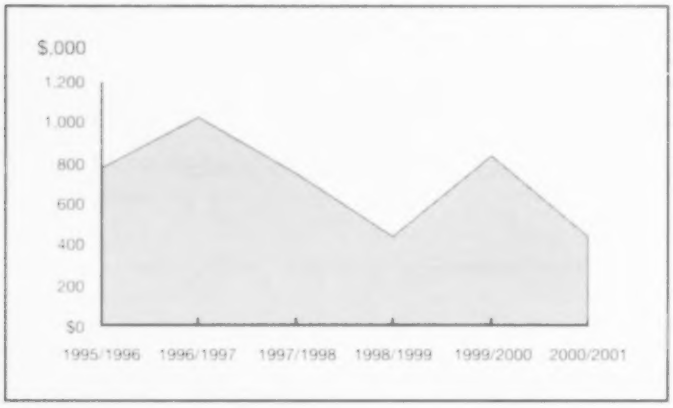
- Volume and dollar value of export of renewable resource-based value-added and manufactured products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The value of fur has increased over the last couple of years. This increase is due to the increase in demand for furs by European markets. Although there has been an increase in the value of furs, harvest levels have remained constant. It should be pointed out that all fur produced in the NWT is exported to foreign markets. (Graph 3.3.1)

Graph 3.3.1

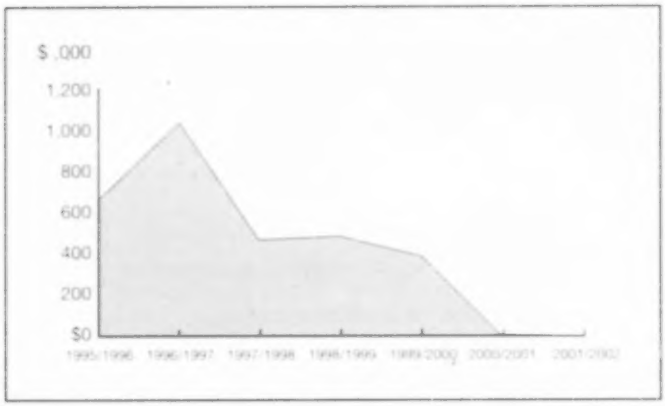
NWT Total Fur Sales (in 000's of $'s)



The value and volume of timber harvested in the NWT have both been on the decline. This is due to competition with companies in the south who have lower costs. (Graph 3.3.2)

Graph 3.3.2

Revenues – Timber Cutting Charges (in 000's of $'s)



The value of whitefish has been on the increase since the 1998/1999 season. The value of whitefish on a per pound basis has increased by 47 percent over the seasons 1998/1999 and 2000/2001. As with fur, all of the fish harvested for sale is exported.

Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Proposed Revisions to the *Travel and Tourism Act* (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Arts and Cultural Industry Strategy, Forest Management Policy, Harvester Support Review and Business Support Program Review)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

3.4 Outcome & Measures

Increased export of renewable resource-based products.

- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of renewable resource-based products.

Target

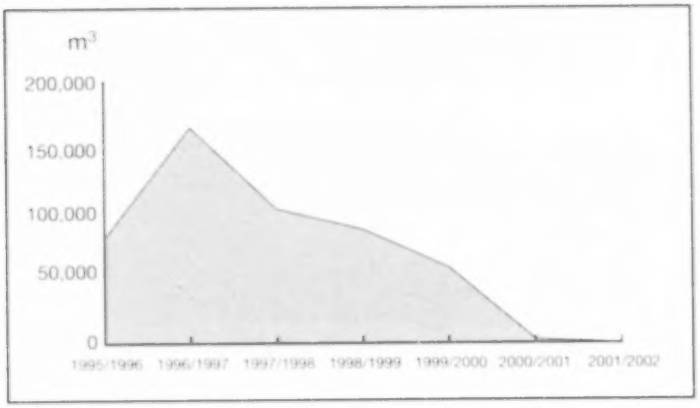
- Volume and dollar value of primary exports of renewable resource-based products above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The volume of harvested timber decreased over the latter part of the 1990's, when 164,700 cubic metres of timber was harvested, to just over 1,000 cubic metres in 2001/2002. (Graph 3.4.1)

Graph 3.4.1

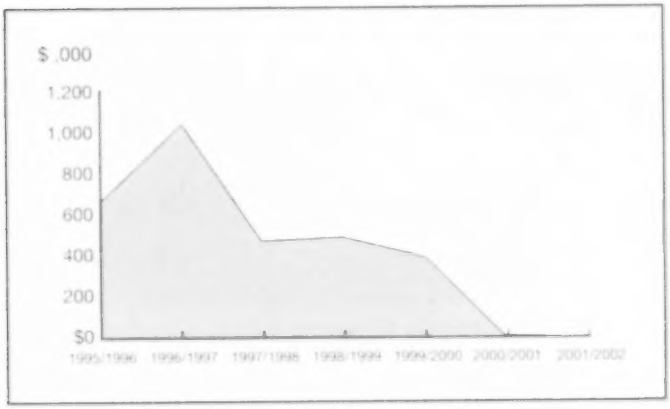
Timber Harvest Volumes (Sawlogs in Cubic Metres)



Revenue to the GNWT from timber harvesting permits follows a similar pattern. It peaked in the 1996/1997 year at a value of $1,043,000, and saw a rapid decline in the following years. The revenue generated in 2000/2001 was only $6,000, dropping to $3,000 in 2001/2002.

Graph 3.4.2

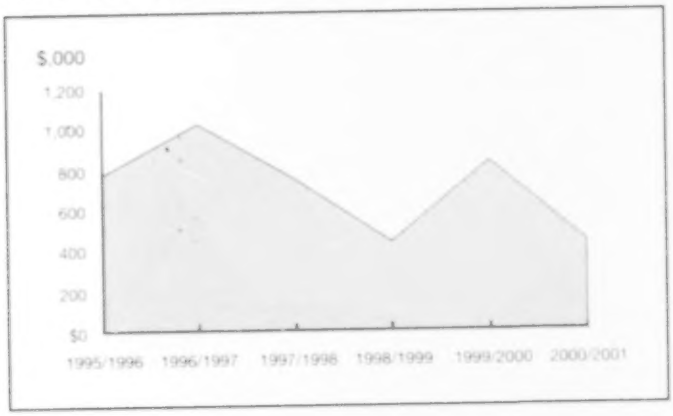
Revenues – Timber Cutting Charges (in 000's of $'s)



The price of fur has been very volatile, but there has been resurgence in the price of furs. Revenue generated by the fur industry varied throughout the1990's. NWT total fur sales peaked in 1996/1997. (Graph 3.4.2)

Graph 3.4.3

NWT Total Fur Sales (in 000's of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Proposed Revisions to the Travel and Tourism Act (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Arts and Cultural Industry Strategy, Forest Management Policy, Harvester Support Review and Business Support Program Review)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

3.5 Outcome & Measures

Increased growth in GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors.

- GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors, combined.

Target

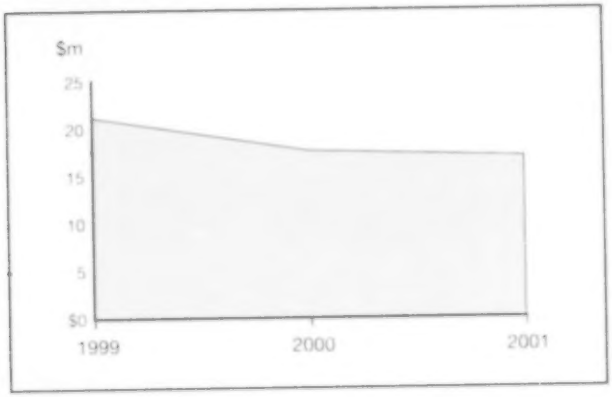
- GDP in the renewable resource and tourism sectors above a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

The forest sector has seen a decline from $4.2 million in 1999 to $1.7 million in 2001. The contribution to the GDP of the NWT on behalf of fishing, hunting and trapping however, has experienced an increase of 19 percent over the same period. This increase can be attributed to the increase in demand for furs by the fashion industry in Europe. (Graph 3.5.1)

Graph 3.5.1

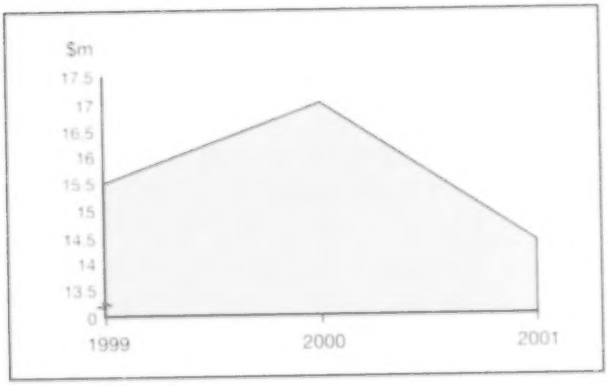
Growth of GDP in the Renewable Resource Sector (in millions of $'s)



The tourism industry, and its contribution to the NWT GDP, also declined last year, offsetting the $1.5 million increase between 99/00 and 00/01. The overall decline in GDP was $2.6 million. This decline is mainly related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, which resulted in a decrease in worldwide travel. (Graph 3.5.2)

Graph 3.5.2

Growth of GDP in the Tourism Sector (in millions of $'s)



Supporting Strategies

- NWT Tourism - The 2006 Challenge: Towards a Tourism Strategy
- Proposed Revisions to the *Travel and Tourism Act* (Phase 1)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Arts and Cultural Industry Strategy, Forest Management Policy, Harvester Support Review and Business Support Program Review)

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

4.0 Goal

To ensure that an effective balance is created and maintained between the development and value-added production of natural resources, and the conservation and protection of the environment for future generations of NWT residents.

4.1 Outcome & Measures

Compliance with socio-economic and environmental agreements.

- Levels of compliance with socio-economic and environmental agreements established between government and industry.

Target

- Full compliance with terms and conditions set out in relevant agreements.

Result and Discussion

Socio-economic Agreements

The GNWT is currently party to two socio-economic agreements: the 1996 Agreement with BHP-Billiton and the 1999 Diavik Agreement.

Under the agreements, these developers have committed to take specific steps to achieve the following:

- Both the GNWT and the developers have reporting commitments under the Agreements. In the case of the Diavik project, the developer and the GNWT co-fund the multi-party Diavik Communities Advisory Board.

Figure 4.1.1

Socio-economic Commitments

	Employment			Business		
	Northern Aboriginal	Northern	Total	Northern Aboriginal	Northern	Total
BHP Billiton	31%	62%	100%	n/a	70%	100%
Diavik	n/a	40%	100%	n/a	38%	100%

- Diavik reports it is exceeding its commitments. BHP data indicates is it exceeding its business commitments. It is having some difficulty full meeting employment commitments.

Figure 4.1.2

Socio-economic Achievements

	Employment			Business		
	Northern Aboriginal	Northern	Total	Northern Aboriginal	Northern	Total
BHP Billiton	29%	59%	100%	32%	85%	100%
Diavik	24%	41%	100%	50%	74%	100%
BHP Billiton	473	975	1643	105	222	328
Diavik	245	427	1031	499	726	992

GNWT and developer reports required under the Agreements have been completed. The Diavik Communities Advisory Board is preparing its 2001 Annual Report. Co-funding arrangements are in place for the Diavik Communities Advisory Board.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- New Wildlife Act and Species at Risk Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Forest Management Act Review, Protected Areas Strategy)
- Proposed amendments to the *Territorial Parks Act*

Data Source

BHP Billiton and Diavik 2001 annual reports under their respective socio-economic agreements.

Diavik 2002-2003 Opportunities Report

GNWT 2001 Annual Report under the BHP Billiton and Diavik Socio-economic Agreement.

4.2 Outcome & Measures

Preservation of representative protected areas within all eco-regions in the NWT.

- Hectares and number of representative areas of land protected in each eco-region.

Target

- Increase in the area and number of eco-regions that have protected status.

Result and Discussion

Cabinet approved the NWT Protected Areas Strategy in 1999. Implementation of this Strategy is shared by the federal and territorial governments working in partnership with communities, regional organizations, land claim bodies, industry and non-government environmental organizations.

Sahyoue/Edacho is a 5,000 square kilometer candidate for protected area status, proposed by the community of Deline. Sahyoue/Edacho is in year 3 of the 5-year interim land withdrawal, and is undergoing renewable, non-renewable resources, cultural, economic and ecological assessments.

Edehzhie (Horn Plateau) is a 25,500 square kilometer candidate for protected area status, proposed by communities in the Deh Cho and Dogrib communities. The area is being sponsored by the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) as a national wildlife area and CWS has applied for interim land withdrawal in June 2002.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- New Wildlife Act and Species at Risk Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (*Forest Management Act* Review, Protected Areas Strategy)
- Proposed amendments to the *Territorial Parks Act*

Data Source

Protected Areas Secretariat

4.3 Outcome & Measures

Key economic sectors are developed in a sustainable manner.

- Number of sustainable development action plans developed and implemented for key economic sectors.

Target

- Develop and implement action plans for oil & gas, minerals, tourism, commercial renewable resource development (including wildlife, forests and fisheries), and value-added production & manufacturing.

Result and Discussion

The following sustainable development action plans were undertaken over 2001/2002; some are ongoing and some are nearing completion:

- Arts and Crafts Development Strategy – not complete
- Value Added Strategy for the NWT – Being reviewed by the NWT Business Advisory Panel
- Conference Board of Canada report and recommendation on business development and policy in the NWT

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- New Wildlife Act and Species at Risk Act
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (*Forest Management Act* Review, Protected Areas Strategy)
- Proposed amendments to the *Territorial Parks Act*

Data Source

Investment & Economic Analysis

4.4 Outcome & Measures

Maintaining the sustainability of NWT forest eco-systems.

- Number of hectares of land reforested annually, relative to the number of hectares of forested land where timber was harvested commercially.

Target

- Area reforested annually should meet or exceed the area of forested land undergoing commercial harvest.

Result and Discussion

A total area of approximately 25 hectares of forestland was harvested during 2001/2002. This represents a total volume of 1000 cubic metres of timber harvested under commercial timber permits for sawlogs. This reduced volume in harvest is due to competition with companies in the south who have lower costs. In 2001/2002, approximately 75 hectares of spruce seedlings were planted. In the NWT, some harvested areas are reforested through planting while others are left to regenerate naturally.

Supporting Strategies

- Non-Renewable Resource Development Strategy (Mackenzie Valley Development Planning)
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (*Forest Management Act* Review, Protected Areas Strategy)

Data Source

Forest Management Division

5.0 Goal

To ensure that the naturally high quality of our land, air and waters is maintained, through sound environmental and energy management.

5.1 Outcome & Measures

Compliance with environmental agreements.

- Levels of compliance with environmental agreements established between government and industry.

Target

- Full compliance with terms and conditions set out in relevant agreements.

Result and Discussion

Presently the GNWT is obligated under two environmental agreements, one with BHP Billiton (BHPB) and a second with Diavik Diamond Mines. The GNWT is participating fully through the inter-agency monitoring groups for each project and supporting the environmental agreements. Currently a five-year review of the BHPB Agreement is underway. Parties view the agreements as a successful tool for follow-up. All parties to these agreements continually look for ways to improve both the quality of environmental monitoring and timely relationships amongst agencies.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Policy, Legislation and Communications

5.2 Outcome & Measures

Reduced contamination of land and water by hazardous wastes.

- Total volume of hazardous waste spills.

Target

- Total value of hazardous waste spills below a five-year average threshold.

Result and Discussion

Most spills in the NWT involve petroleum hydrocarbon liquids. Therefore, those numbers will be used for comparison.

Figure 5.2

Number of Spills/Average Volume in litres

Number of Spills		
	Five-year average	2001
Total	121	208
GNWT lead	43	60
Average Annual Volume – litres		
	Five-year average	2001
Total	190,071	68,108
GNWT lead	26,960	14,964

The attached table shows the previous five-year average annual number and volume of all spills and those where the GNWT was lead investigating agency. While the number of spills has increased, the average annual volume has decreased. The increased number of reported spills is largely due to a significant increase in industrial activity in the NWT, particularly in the non-renewable resource sector. The decrease in the average annual volume of spills is due in part to industry reporting all spills, including those of very small volume. Improved contingency planning and facility operation, and quicker response times when spills occur have also contributed to the decrease in average spill size.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Environmental Protection Service's Hazardous Materials Spill Database

5.3 Outcome & Measures

Reduction in hazardous waste sites.

- Number of hazardous waste sites on Commissioner's land, where clean-up operations are complete or underway.

Target

- Containment and clean-up of all hazardous waste sites located on Commissioner's land, in order of risk to the environment.

Result and Discussion

The attached table shows the number of new contaminated site files opened each year and how many have been closed.

Figure 5.3
Number of Contaminated Site Files

Number of Contaminated Site Files		
Year	Opened	Closed
1996	12	3
1997	12	5
1998	16	1
1999	15	1
2000	13	5
2001	16	9

There has been an increase in the number of sites identified as contaminated due to aging industrial, commercial and residential facilities, increased environmental awareness in the public and private sectors and an increase in real estate transactions. The level of risk to people or the environment determines the speed with which sites are remediated. Files on more complex, ongoing remediation projects may remain open for two or more years.

The GNWT Petroleum Products Division and the NWT Power Corporation have been assessing their sites during the past few years and have identified several as being contaminated. Action plans for clean up of these sites are being developed and some sites are currently undergoing remediation. Priority is being given to higher risk sites.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

Environmental Protection Service's Contaminated Site Database

6.0 Goal

To structure and manage headquarters' and regional operations within the department, to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in responding to client needs.

6.1 Outcome & Measures

Increased efficiency of departmental operations.

- Response/processing time for Business Credit Corporation (BCC) applications, grant and contribution applications, forest permits and licenses, and environmental assessment reviews.

Target

- Meet timeframes for response, where these are set out in legislation and policy, in 100 percent of cases.

Result and Discussion

Application approval targets for the NWT Business Credit Corporation (BCC) are between 30 and 60 days depending on the type of application. In 2001 - 2002, the BCC approved 63 applications consisting of 51 loan applications approved at the regional level for a total of $4,146,000 and 12 loan applications approved at the Board/Ministerial level totalling $5,758,000.

Timeframes for Environmental Impact Assessment responses are set out in legislation and policy and have been met within a few days in 100 percent of the cases. In order to track responses, incoming dates are recorded and assigned response dates. Depending on the magnitude of the application, response time requirements will vary.

The processing times for responses to requests for commercial timber permits and licenses were all within legal guidelines for 2001 - 2002. However the environmental review process associated with the applications resulted in the need for response times to be extended as provided for under the *Forest Management Act* and Regulations.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review)

Data Sources

NWT Business Credit Corporation

Policy, Legislation and Communications

Forest Management Division

6.2 Outcome & Measures

Reduced vacancy in headquarters' and regional positions.

- Vacancy rates at headquarters, and in the regions.

Target

- Achieve and maintain vacancy rates below GNWT average.

Result and Discussion

The Department's vacancy rate for the 2001 - 2002 fiscal year was 11 percent. This is a 5.3 percent reduction in the vacancy rate over the previous fiscal year, which was previously at 16.3 percent.

The Department was able to reduce its vacancy rate by advertising positions immediately after a vacancy occurred, whenever possible. As well, a number of vacant positions that were staffed with long-term casual employees have now been filled.

Supporting Strategies

- RWED Program and Functional Review
- Economic Strategy: Common Ground (Harvester Support Review, Business Support Program Review, Business Incentive Policy Review & Revision)

Data Source

GNWT Affirmative Action Annual Report

GNWT Government-Wide Measures
2002 Detailed Results

Appendix

Measure 1.1
Self-Assessed Health Status

Description:

Percentage of persons reporting excellent or very good health.

Background:

This measure is to identify overall population health. Self-assessed health status is generally considered a good overall measure of population health.

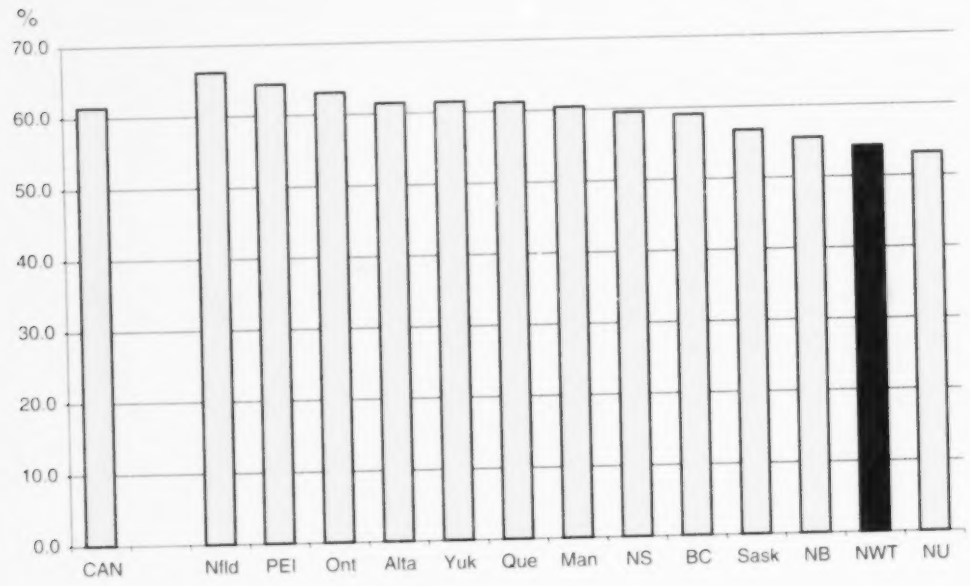
Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 54.2% of territorial residents reported that they were in either excellent or very good health compared with others their own age. For Canada as a whole, some 61.4% reported being in either excellent or very good health.

This result shows a decline from 1998/99, with most of the decline related to older territorial residents that are less likely to feel as if their health is as good as others their own age.

Comparing results for the Northwest Territories with other jurisdictions indicates that the NWT ranked 12th among the 13 provinces and territories.

Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
National Population Health Survey, 2000-01



Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 to 1998/99

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	63.2	60.6	61.3	54.2
12 to 24	61.4	60.9	61.0	63.3
25 to 44	71.9	63.6	65.7	59.0
45 & Older	45.7	54.2	54.2	37.8

Percentage of Persons Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99 to 2000/01

	1998/99	2000/01
Canada	65.2	61.4
Newfoundland	72.5	66.2
Prince Edward Island	67.9	64.4
Ontario	65.7	63.1
Alberta	70.6	61.5
Yukon	62.5	61.5
Quebec	65.2	61.2
Manitoba	63.6	60.4
Nova Scotia	62.8	59.5
British Columbia	62.7	59.0
Saskatchewan	60.6	56.7
New Brunswick	56.7	55.5
Northwest Territories	61.3	54.2
Nunavut	54.9	53.2

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada.

The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Measure 1.2
Smoking Rates

Description:

Percentage of persons who currently smoke cigarettes.

Background:

Smoking is included as a measure of healthy Northerners due to its importance for future health conditions.

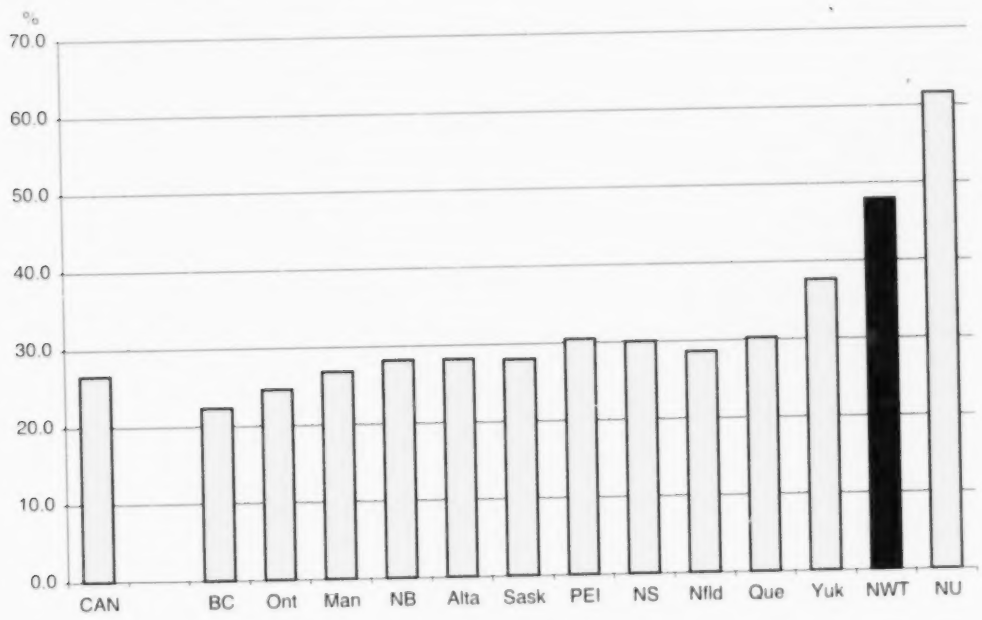
Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 46.3% of territorial residents reported that they currently smoke cigarettes. For Canada as a whole, some 25.9% reported smoking.

Overall smoking rates showed a small improvement from 1998/99, but are generally relatively stable in the Northwest Territories compared to results from previous surveys. Further, smoking rates are similar among all NWT age categories.

Comparing results for the Northwest Territories with other Canadian jurisdictions indicate the NWT smoking rates are 12th highest of the 13 jurisdictions with only Nunavut having higher smoking rates.

Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
National Population Health Survey, 2000-01



Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 to 2000/01

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	45.7	49.0	47.9	46.3
12 to 24	46.1	54.2	45.1	44.9
25 to 44	45.8	50.3	53.2	51.5
45 & Older	44.7	41.0	41.8	38.8

Percentage of Persons Who Currently Smoke
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99 and 2000/01

	1998/99	2000/01
Canada	26.6	25.9
British Columbia	22.3	20.5
Ontario	24.7	24.5
Manitoba	26.8	25.0
New Brunswick	28.2	26.3
Alberta	28.2	27.6
Saskatchewan	28.0	27.6
Prince Edward Island	30.4	27.9
Nova Scotia	30.0	28.2
Newfoundland	28.6	29.0
Quebec	30.2	29.5
Yukon	37.6	33.4
Northwest Territories	47.9	46.3
Nunavut	61.6	56.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada.

The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Measure 1.3
Frequency Of Heavy Alcohol Consumption

Description:

Percentage of persons who drink 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month.

Background:

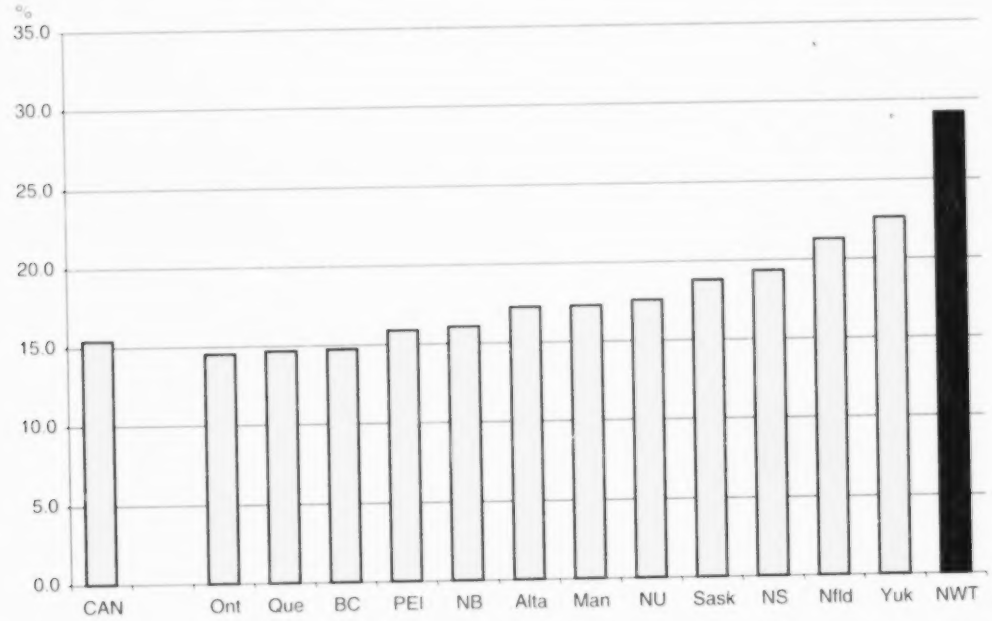
Alcohol consumption is included as a measure of healthy Northerners making responsible choices.

Results:

For the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) some 29.2% of territorial residents reported that they drank 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once per month. The comparable value for Canada was 15.4%.

Among provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories ranked highest in this measure with the Yukon next highest at 22.6%. Ontario drank heavily least frequently with 14.5% of residents reporting that they drank 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once per month.

Percentage of Persons Reporting Drinking 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once per Month Canada Provinces and Territories, 2000/01



Percentage of Persons Who Drink 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once a Month
Northwest Territories, 1996/97 to 2000/01

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
All Persons	15.4	22.1	29.2
12 to 24	14.6	22.7	27.9
25 to 44	13.1	23.6	34.8
45 & Older	20.8	18.6	...

Note: The symbol ... indicates information that is suppressed due to data quality concerns over sample size.

Percentage of Persons Who Drink 5 or More Drinks on an Occasion More than Once a Month
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000/01

	2000/01
Canada	15.4
Ontario	14.5
Quebec	14.7
British Columbia	14.8
Prince Edward Island	15.9
New Brunswick	16.1
Alberta	17.2
Manitoba	17.3
Nunavut	17.6
Saskatchewan	18.8
Nova Scotia	19.3
Newfoundland	21.3
Yukon	22.6
Northwest Territories	**29.2**

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Canadian Community Health Survey for 2000/01 and the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) completed in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 by the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Statistics Canada.

The Canadian Community Health Survey (with comparable data for other jurisdictions) is to be done every 2 years.

Measure 1.4
Low Birth Weight Babies

Description:

Low birth weight babies per 1,000 live births.

Background:

This measure is a standard measure used to identify prenatal care and the general health of newborns.

Results:

Given the relatively small number of births, the rate of low birth weight babies can be somewhat volatile for the Northwest Territories. In 1999, an estimated 59.2 infants per 1,000 births weighed less than 2,500 grams. This is somewhat higher than the 5 year average, which stands at 49.6 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births for the Northwest Territories.

The 1999 value is higher, while the NWT 5 year average is below the Canadian value of 56.2 low birth weight babies per 1,000 births.

Low Birth Weight Babies per 1,000 Births
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 1999

Low Birthweight Babies per 1000 Live Births
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 1999

	Number per 1000 Births
1981	48.4
1982	66.1
1983	52.5
1984	58.7
1985	43.4
1986	68.7
1987	52.3
1988	48.1
1989	50.2
1990	41.8
1991	44.2
1992	49.5
1993	48.3
1994	52.5
1995	44.9
1996	50.2
1997	36.0
1998	57.5
1999	59.2

Sources & Technical Notes:

Low birth weight babies include children that are less than 2,500 grams at birth.

This data is based on vital statistics information compiled by Health Division of Statistics Canada.

Measure 1.5
Motor & Social Development of Children Under 4 Years of Age

Description:

Percentage of children capable of more than 80% of measured activities.

Background:

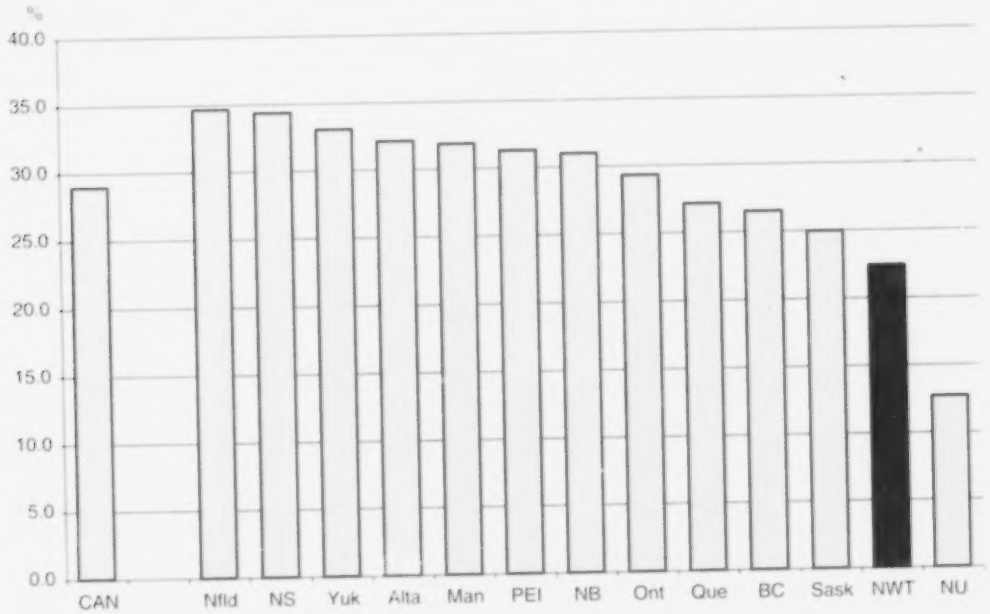
This measure is included to reflect the early childhood development of territorial children. The measures include age-specific activities such as crawling and talking for infants and counting and walking up stairs for older children.

Results:

For the 1998/99 National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSC/Y) some 20.4% of territorial children under the age of four were able to do at least 80% measured activities.

By comparison, 29.0% of Canadian children were able to complete 80% of the activities. NWT children ranked 12th of the 13 provinces and territories.

Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996/97



Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 & 1998/99

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99
Northwest Territories	23.4	22.4	20.4
Yellowknife	25.8	24.2	22.1
Other Communities	21.5	21.3	18.1

Percentage of Children Capable of More Than 80% of Measured Activities
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996/97

	1996/97
Canada	29.0
Newfoundland	34.7
Nova Scotia	34.4
Yukon	33.1
Alberta	32.1
Manitoba	31.9
Prince Edward Island	31.3
New Brunswick	31.0
Ontario	29.3
Quebec	27.2
British Columbia	26.5
Saskatchewan	25.0
Northwest Territories	**22.4**
Nunavut	12.7

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data is collected as part of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children/Youth.

The measures related to the number of 'yes' answers to 15 age-specific questions on motor and social skills of children under 4 years of age. In the future, it is possible that this measure may be supplemented by information collected on school readiness by public health units.

Measure 1.6
Injury-Related Mortality

Description:

Injury related deaths per 10,000 population.

Background:

Injury related deaths (including accidents, suicides and homicides) are one of the leading causes of death and are among the most preventable causes. This indicator reflects not only the health of Northerners, but also making good decisions.

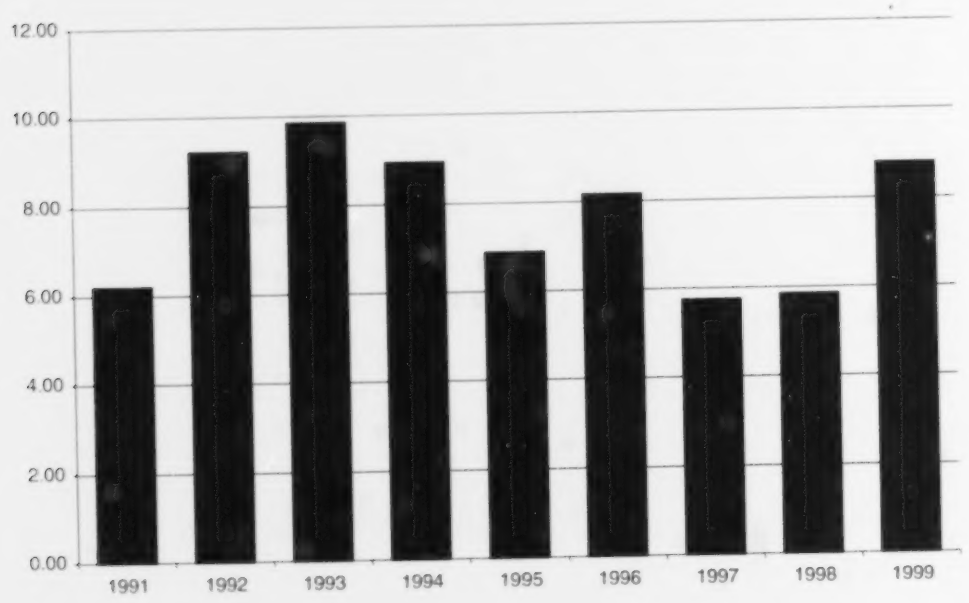
Results:

The relatively small number of deaths in the Northwest Territories can result in the measure of injury-related deaths somewhat volatile. However having said that, the injury related death rate stood at 8.78 per 1,000 population in 1999, which is an increase over the previous two years.

During the 1990 s injury related deaths peaked in 1993 in the Northwest Territories when there were 9.85 deaths from accidents, suicides and homicides per 10,000 population.

Comparing NWT with the rest of Canada for 1999 data show that the territory ranked 11th of the 12 jurisdictions, as data for Nunavut was not available.

Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 1999



Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 1999

	Deaths per 10,000 Population		Deaths per 10,000 Population
1991	6.19	1996	8.15
1992	9.22	1997	5.74
1993	9.85	1998	5.84
1994	8.93	1999	8.78
1995	6.88		

Injury Related Deaths per 10,000 Population
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1999

	Deaths per 10,000 Population
Canada	4.59
Newfoundland	3.18
Ontario	3.79
Nova Scotia	4.36
Alberta	4.84
Prince Edward Island	5.01
British Columbia	5.02
New Brunswick	5.06
Quebec	5.22
Manitoba	5.45
Saskatchewan	5.53
Northwest Territories	**8.78**
Yukon	9.99
Nunavut	n/a

Sources & Technical Notes:

Injury-related mortality includes deaths from accidents, suicides and homicides.

Rates for other jurisdictions have been age standardized to the territorial population. This data is based on vital statistics information compiled by Health Division of Statistics Canada.

Measure 1.7
Violent Crime Rate

Description:

Reported incidents of violent crime per 10,000 persons.

Background:

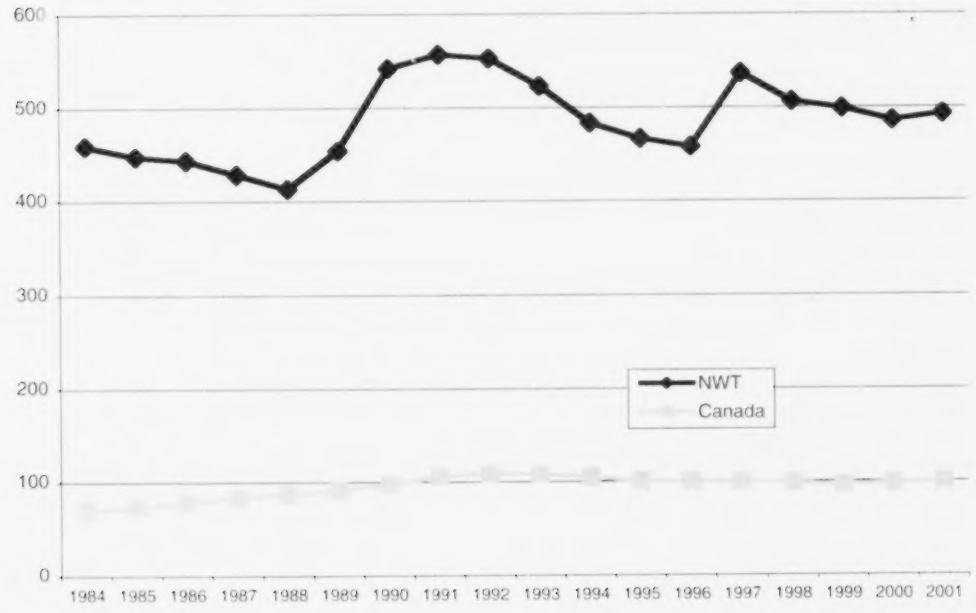
This measure is to continue to identify Northerners making good personal choices for themselves and their families.

Results:

Violent crime rates showed a small increase in 2001 and remained nearly 5 times higher than the Canadian average. In 2001, there were 492 incidents of violent crime reported to the RCMP for every 10,000 territorial residents. This compares with a value of 99 incidents per 10,000 population in all of Canada.

Although the NWT violent crime rate increased slightly in 2001, the rate has been relatively stable in the Northwest Territories since the early 1980's. The violent crime rate peaked during this period at 556 incidents per 10,000 population in 1991, and was lowest in 1988 at 413 incidents per 10,000 population.

Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1984 - 2001



Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1984 - 2001

	NWT	Canada	NWT		Canada
1984	459	70	1993	522	108
1985	447	73	1994	483	105
1986	443	79	1995	466	101
1987	428	83	1996	458	100
1988	413	87	1997	536	99
1989	453	91	1998	506	98
1990	541	97	1999	498	96
1991	556	106	2000	485	98
1992	552	108	2001	492	99

Reported Incidents of Violent Crime per 10,000 Persons
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001
Canada	98	99
Quebec	72	72
Prince Edward Island	73	75
Newfoundland	90	89
Ontario	89	90
New Brunswick	94	99
Nova Scotia	99	105
Alberta	106	110
British Columbia	125	122
Manitoba	164	162
Saskatchewan	167	180
Yukon	334	375
Northwest Territories	485	492
Nunavut	605	657

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and originates with the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

Violent crimes include homicides, attempted murder, assaults and sexual assaults.

Measure 1.8
High School Graduation Rate

Description:

High school graduates as a percentage of 18 year olds.

Background:

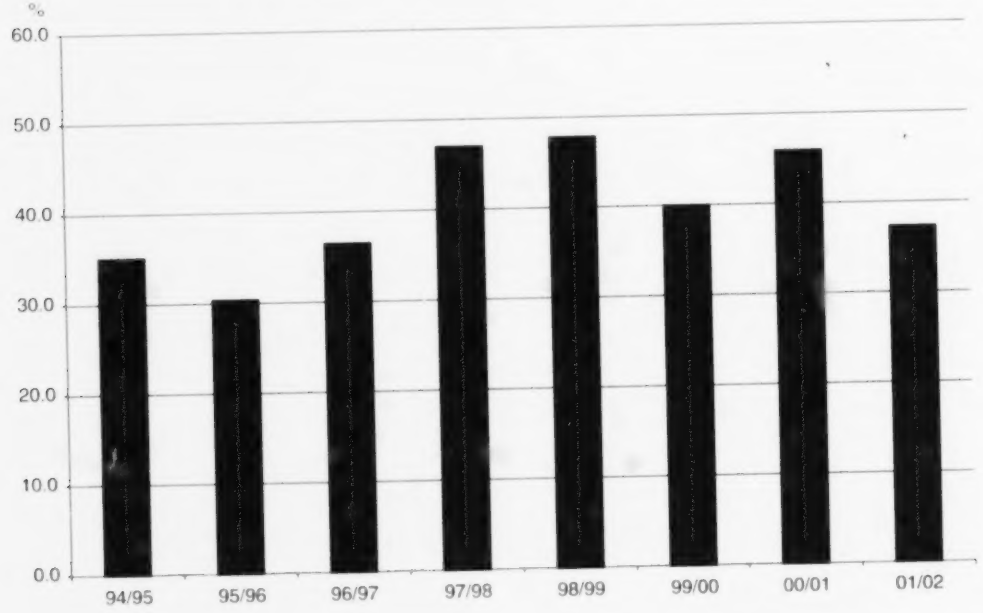
This measure identifies the current performance of the education system and territorial residents in achieving at least a high school education.

Results:

The high school graduation rate in the Northwest Territories dropped from 45.8% in 2000/01 to 37.3% in 2001/02. The rate remained above the graduation rates seen in 1995 and 1996.

The overall Canadian graduation rate was 76.9% in 1999, with the highest rate at 84.8% in New Brunswick. The Northwest Territories had the lowest graduation rate amongst the jurisdictions although data was not available for Nunavut.

High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds,
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 — 2001/02



High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds
Northwest Territories, 1994/95 — 2001/02

	Percent
1994/95	35.0
1995/96	30.3
1996/97	36.4
1997/98	46.8
1998/99	47.8
1999/00	39.9
2000/01	45.8
2001/02	37.3

High School Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1998/99

	1998/99
Canada	76.7
New Brunswick	84.8
Quebec	84.2
Prince Edward Island	81.3
Nova Scotia	80.4
Newfoundland	79.5
Ontario	77.3
Saskatchewan	75.0
Manitoba	74.3
British Columbia	73.4
Alberta	63.3
Yukon	60.4
Northwest Territories	**47.8**
Nunavut	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The NWT data presented is from ECE, and uses population estimates from the Bureau of Statistics. The most recent comparable provincial data is for 1998/99 and is from Statistics Canada. No data is available for Nunavut.

Measure 1.9
Highest Level of Schooling

Description:

Percentage of population 15 years and over with less than high school as their highest level of schooling.

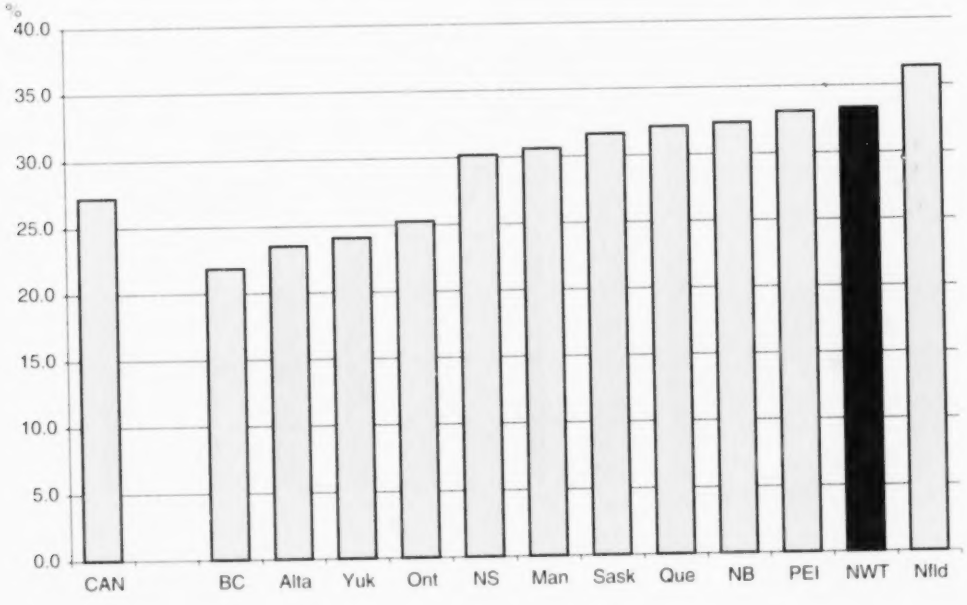
Background:

This measure identifies the overall stock of education levels. By including the measure by age, a more current indicator of education levels can be determined.

Results:

Comparing the percentage of the population 15 years of age and older with less than high school with the rest of Canada shows that the Northwest Territories ranked 11th of the 12 provincial and territorial jurisdictions in 2001, although no data was available for Nunavut. British Columbia had the lowest percentage with less than high school at 21.9%.

Percentage of Population with Less than High School
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001



Overall levels of education have been improving in the Northwest Territories over time. The proportion of the population with less than high school as their highest level of schooling has dropped from 39.6% of the population in 1989 to 31.9% in 1999. Moreover, the percentage with less than Grade 9 has dropped even more dramatically from 22.5% to 12.8% between 1989 and 1999.

Percentage Distribution of Highest Level of Schooling, by Age
Northwest Territories, 1989 - 99

		Less than Gr. 9	Grade 9 - 11	High School	Certificate or Diploma	University Degree
1989	All Persons	22.5	17.1	19.9	27.5	12.4
	20 - 29 Yrs.	17.6	17.0	29.6	27.0	8.5
1994	All Persons	15.6	19.1	18.9	29.7	14.6
	20 - 29 Yrs.	13.3	19.9	21.7	32.1	10.9
1999	All Persons	12.8	19.1	19.6	32.5	14.0
	20 - 29 Yrs.	8.0	22.3	31.5	28.1	9.0

Percentage of Population with Less than High School
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1999 and 2001

	1999	2001
Canada	29.4	27.2
British Columbia	24.1	21.9
Alberta	25.7	23.5
Yukon	25.0	24.1
Ontario	27.4	25.2
Nova Scotia	33.0	30.2
Manitoba	33.5	30.6
Saskatchewan	34.0	31.6
Quebec	33.6	32.1
New Brunswick	34.3	32.3
Prince Edward Island	37.2	33.1
Northwest Territories	31.9	33.3
Newfoundland	39.1	36.4
Nunavut	59.8	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented about the NWT is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics. Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey, except for Nunavut which is from the 1999 NWT Community Labour Force Survey.

Measure 1.10
Enrollment in Post-Secondary Education Programs

Description:

Students accessing student financial assistance.

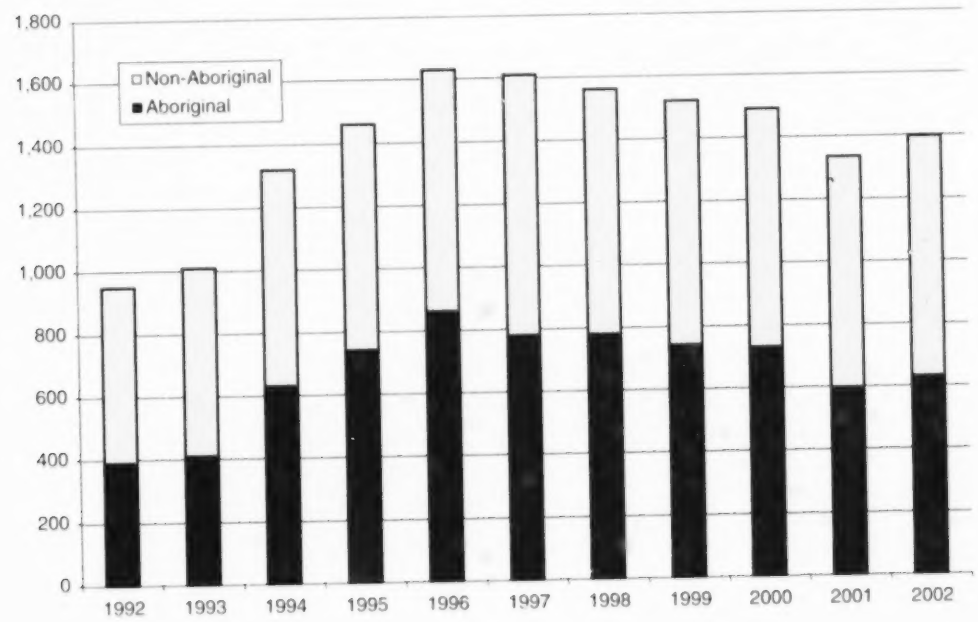
Background:

This measure is included to reflect current participation in post-secondary schooling

Results:

The number of NWT students accessing Student Financial Assistance increased in 2002 to 1,395 students after five straight years of decline. This increase was seen for both aboriginal and non-aboriginal students.

Students Accessing Student Financial Assistance
Northwest Territories, 1992 - 2002



Data from the 1996 Census shows that the percentage of NWT residents aged 20 to 24 years of age who attend school ranked 12th at 30.3%. However, the percentage of persons 25 and over in the Northwest Territories who attend school was 2nd highest at 9.8%.

Students Accessing Student Financial Assistance
Northwest Territories, 1992 - 2002

	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
1992	950	390	560
1993	1,010	410	600
1994	1,320	630	690
1995	1,460	740	720
1996	1,630	860	770
1997	1,610	780	830
1998	1,560	780	780
1999	1,520	740	780
2000	1,489	729	760
2001	1,335	597	738
2002	1,395	630	765

Percentage of Population Attending School Full or Part Time, by Age Group
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996

	20 - 24 Years	25 Years & Over
Canada	47.9	7.8
Ontario	53.0	8.4
Quebec	50.4	7.9
Newfoundland	46.7	6.2
British Columbia	44.1	8.1
Nova Scotia	41.9	5.1
Alberta	40.4	7.6
Yukon	39.4	9.3
New Brunswick	38.8	5.3
Manitoba	38.4	6.6
Saskatchewan	37.7	5.5
Prince Edward Island	37.4	4.6
Northwest Territories	**30.3**	**9.8**
Nunavut	24.8	11.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data is from the Student Financial Assistance system of ECE. Inter-provincial comparisons use information from the national Census.

Measure 1.11
Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue

Description:

Ratio of home language to mother tongue.

Background:

This measure is to help reflect the strength of the various language groups within the territorial population.

Results:

Examining aboriginal language ability among the territorial aboriginal population indicates that there is considerable variation among communities. In places like Rae-Edzo, Deline, and Wekweti almost all aboriginal residents speak their language. By comparison, about 20% of the aboriginal population in Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife or Fort Smith speak their aboriginal language.

Percentage of Aboriginal Persons 15 Years of Age & Over Able to Speak Aboriginal Language Northwest Territories, 1999

	Percent		Percent
Aklavik	18.7	Kakisa	67.9
Colville Lake	76.2	Lutselke	79.5
Deline	93.4	Nahanni Butte	74.6
Detah	77.4	Norman Wells	28.7
Fort Good Hope	47.7	Paulatuk	27.0
Fort Liard	78.8	Rae Edzo	97.9
Fort McPherson	27.4	Rae Lakes	98.4
Fort Providence	61.1	Sachs Harbour	27.6
Fort Resolution	40.9	Trout Lake	90.7
Fort Simpson	54.9	Tsiigehtchic	31.3
Fort Smith	23.3	Tuktoyaktuk	25.3
Hay River	28.7	Tulita	62.9
Hay River Reserve	57.3	Wekweti	96.8
Holman	58.2	Wha Ti	98.9
Inuvik	24.8	Wrigley	92.0
Jean Marie River	62.0	Yellowknife	21.9

The relationship between home language and mother tongue for language groups is a standard national measure of the strength of a language. It is generally considered that persons that do not use their mother tongue as the primary language in their home are more susceptible to losing their language.

In the Northwest Territories languages such as Gwichin, Inuktitut or Inuvialuktun, and Cree the ratio between home language and mother tongue is about 20. This contrasts with Dogrib where the ratio is approximately 70.

Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue
Northwest Territories, 1996 and 2001

	2001	1996
English	117.3	115.7
French	43.7	35.3
North Slavey	56.6	57.2*
South Slavey	43.3	
Dogrib	73.3	67.8
Inuktitut	27.0	20.4
Chipewyan	38.3	41.2
Gwich'in	11.1	16.3
Cree	19.4	17.6

Note: In 1996, North Slavey and South Slavey speakers could not be separated in the census.

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on Census data that is collected every 5 years. Community information is from the 1999 NWT labour force survey.

Measure 1.12
Housing Suitability

Description:

Percentage of households with 6 or more residents.

Background:

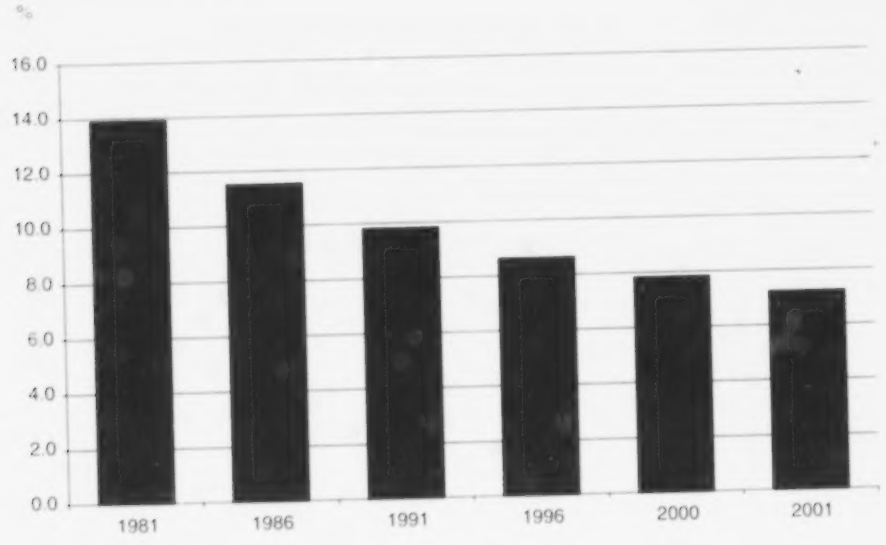
This measure is included as suitability was suggested as the housing issue having the most wide spread impact on other areas (such as health and education of the population).

Results:

Housing suitability is a major contributor to housing need in the Northwest Territories with over 900 households in core housing need because of suitability problems. Some 74% of the households with suitability problems are in smaller NWT communities.

Examining information on household size suggests that crowding issues are improving in the Northwest Territories. In 1981 some 13.9% of households contained 6 or more residents, which has declined steadily to 7.2% of households in 2001 having 6 or more residents.

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2001



Comparing the Northwest Territories with other jurisdictions reveals that only Nunavut at 19.0% of the dwellings had a higher percentage of these large households at the time of the 2001 Census.

Households with Suitability Problems and in Core Need, by Type of Community
Northwest Territories, 2000

	All Households	%	Suitability Problem	%	Core Need	%
Northwest Territories	13,405	100.0	1,340	10.0	915	6.8
Yellowknife	5,952	100.0	355	6.0	155	2.6
Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik	3,283	100.0	191	5.8	82	2.5
Rest of the Communities	4,170	100.0	795	19.1	678	16.3

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Northwest Territories, 1981 - 2001

1981	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001
13.9	11.5	9.8	8.6	7.8	7.2

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Residents
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1996 and 2001

	2001	1996
Canada	3.1	3.3
Quebec	1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	1.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	2.0	2.6
Newfoundland	2.1	3.5
Yukon	2.6	3.3
Prince Edward Island	2.9	4.0
British Columbia	3.5	3.7
Manitoba	3.5	3.7
Saskatchewan	3.5	4.0
Alberta	3.6	3.9
Ontario	3.7	3.8
Northwest Territories	**7.2**	**8.6**
Nunavut	19.0	22.5

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented for the NWT is from the NWT Housing Needs Survey, conducted in early 2000. This survey is repeated about every four years.

The inter-provincial comparisons are based on Census data that is collected every 5 years.

Measure 2.1
GNWT Surplus/Deficit

Description:

GNWT surplus/deficit.

Background:

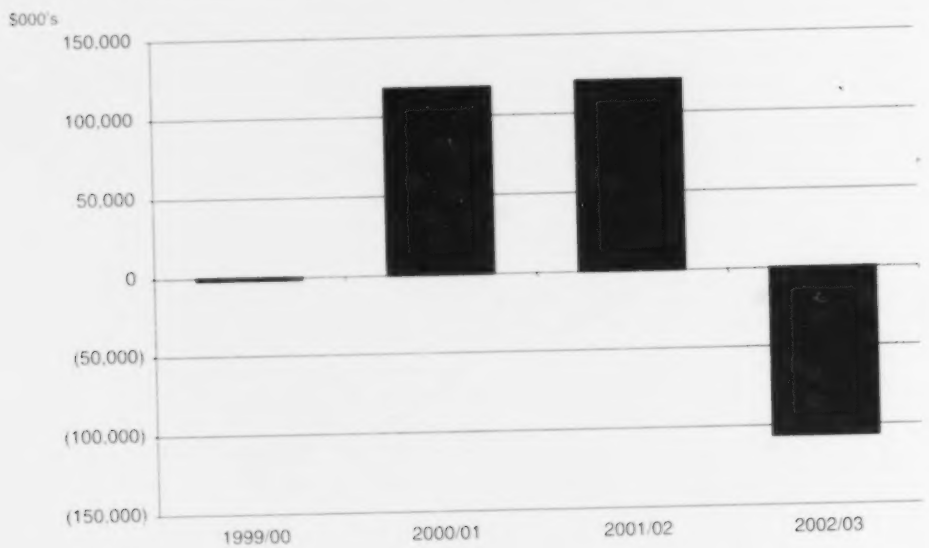
This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

According to the current estimates the GNWT is projecting a deficit at the end of the 2002/2003 year.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002 the Northwest Territories was one of seven jurisdictions having a surplus at the end of the fiscal year. The Yukon had the highest percentage when comparing deficits to the overall value of their economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP).

Surplus /Deficit
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2002/03



Government of the Northwest Territories Surplus and Deficit
March 31, 1999/00 - 2002/03 ($'000)

	Surplus/ Deficit
1999/00	(1,756)
2000/01	117,760
2001/02	120,360
2002/03	(106,340)

Deficit as % of GDP
Canada, Provinces & Territories, March 31, 2002

	2002
Northwest Territories	-
Ontario	-
Nova Scotia	-
Manitoba	-
Newfoundland	-
Prince Edward Island	-
Nunavut	-
Saskatchewan	0.2
New Brunswick	0.3
Quebec	1.0
Alberta	1.1
British Columbia	1.4
Yukon	3.3

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data for the Northwest Territories is as presented in the territorial budget or if available the Non-Consolidated Public Accounts.

Inter-provincial comparisons use FMS information produced by Statistics Canada for all jurisdictions and the GDP in current dollars from the previous calendar year.

Measure 2.2
GNWT Debt

Description:

GNWT gross debt.

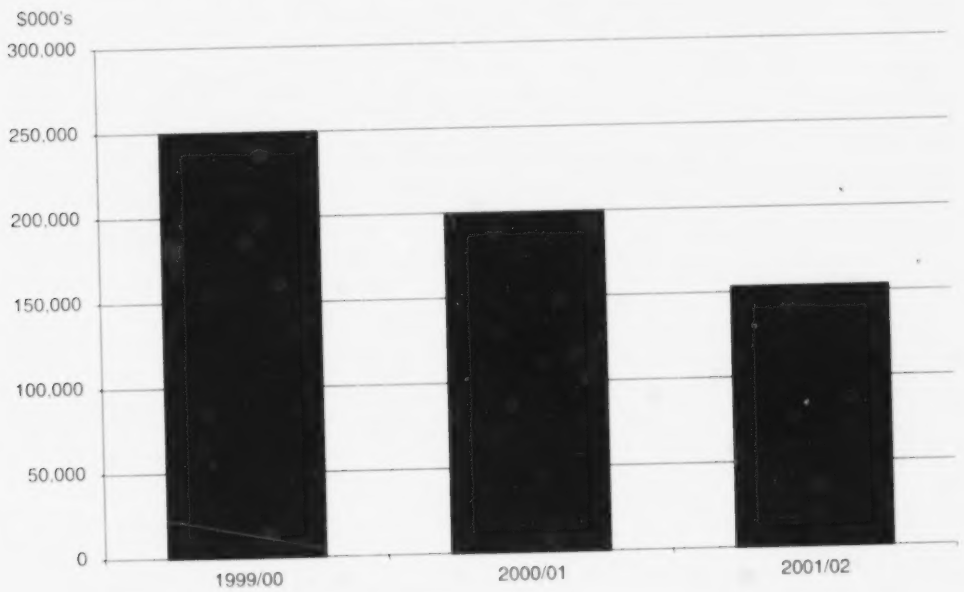
Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

Overall gross debt dropped from approximately from $199 million as of March 31, 2001 to $153 million as of March 31, 2002.

Gross Debt
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2001/02



Government of the Northwest Territories Gross Debt
1999/00 — 2001/02 ($'000)

	Gross Debt
1999/00	249,519
2000/01	198,737
2001/02	153,231

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data for the Northwest Territories is as presented in the Public Accounts.

Measure 2.3
Public Debt Charges to GNWT Revenues

Description:

Debt charges as a percentage of GNWT revenues.

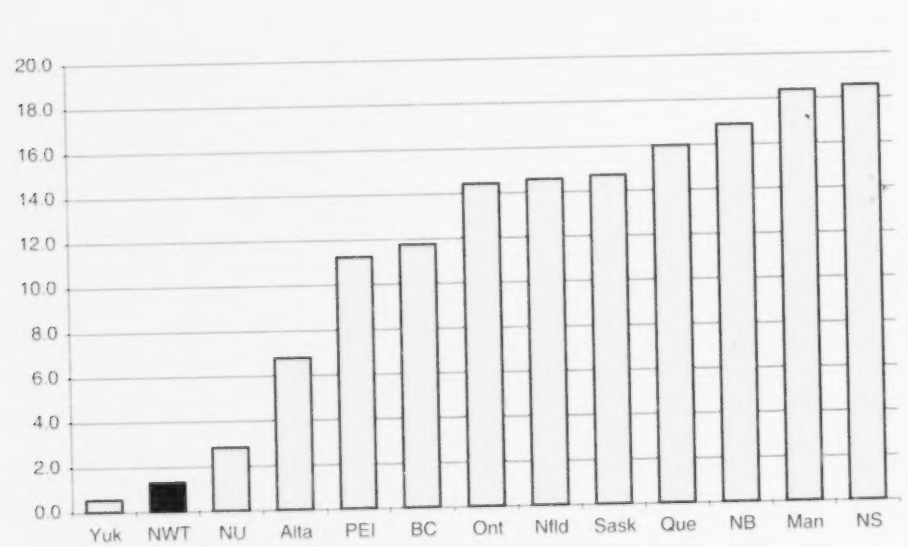
Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Results:

Because of small deficits and accumulated debt, the territories have a much lower proportion of their overall revenues dedicated to debt charges. The Northwest Territories ranks 2nd among jurisdictions in this value with 1.3% of revenues needed for debt charges for the year ended March 31, 2002, while Nova Scotia has the heaviest debt burden at 18.5% of their total revenue.

Debt Charges as a Percentage of Provincial/Territorial Revenue
Provinces and Territories, 2002



Debt Charges as a Percentage of Provincial/Territorial Revenues
Provinces & Territories, March 31, 2002

	2001	2002
Yukon	0.6	0.5
Northwest Territories	**1.3**	**1.3**
Nunavut	0.9	2.8
Alberta	5.5	6.8
Prince Edward Island	12.1	11.2
British Columbia	11.2	11.7
Ontario	14.9	14.4
Newfoundland	15.3	14.6
Saskatchewan	14.5	14.7
Quebec	15.5	16.0
New Brunswick	16.9	16.9
Manitoba	18.3	18.4
Nova Scotia	19.9	18.5

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data presented uses FMS information produced by Statistics Canada for all jurisdictions.

Measure 2.4
GNWT Capital Asset Replacement Rate

Description:

Specific measure is under development.

Background:

This measure is included to reflect the government's success at maintaining or expanding its capital stock.

Sources & Technical Notes:

Measure under development.

Measure 2.5
Distribution of Government Revenue, by Level of Government

Description:

Ratio of federal revenues to expenditures in the Northwest Territories.

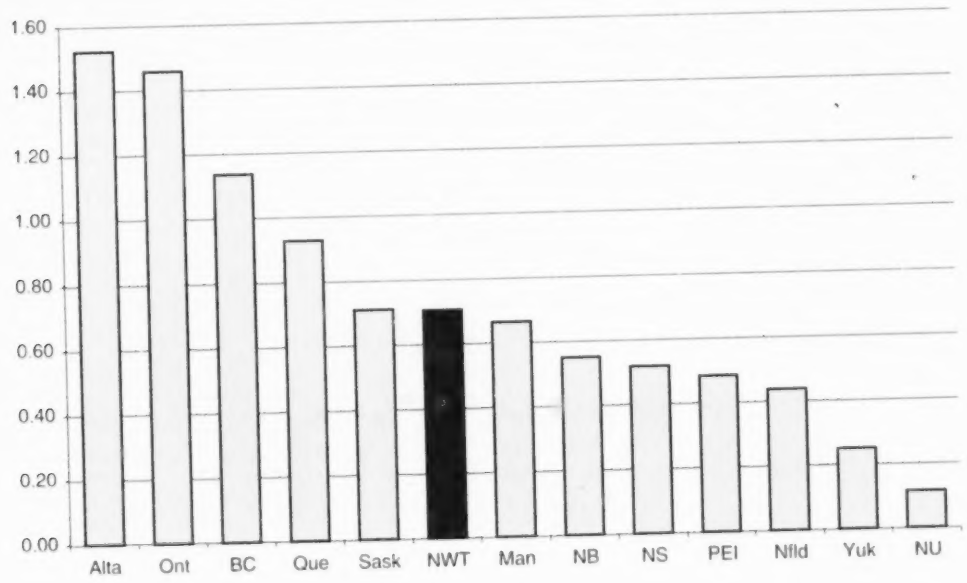
Background:

This measure is to reflect the balance of revenues generated by the various levels of government in the Northwest Territories.

Results:

Examining overall federal government revenues obtained from the Northwest Territories with federal expenditures shows a ratio of 0.70 for 2000. This indicates that for every dollar of expenditure made by the federal government in terms of transfers to governments, businesses and persons, there is 70 cents of revenue for the federal government being generated in the form of taxes and other transfers to the federal government.

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Provinces and Territories, 2000



The Northwest Territories ranks 6th among jurisdictions, with Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia generating more revenue than expenditures for the federal government as have provinces. The 2000 value showed significant improvement in the measure for the NWT, due in part to large increases in corporate tax collection. In addition, the federal government also gained significant revenues from non-renewable resource activity.

Distribution of Government Revenues, by Level of Government
Northwest Territories, 1999 - 2000

	Federal	Territorial		Local	
		Transfers from Gov'ts	Own Source	Transfers from Gov'ts	Own Source
1999	392	761	255	78	38
2000	653	564	393	84	44

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Provinces and Territories, 1999 and 2000

	1999	2000
Alberta	1.47	1.52
Ontario	1.41	1.46
British Columbia	1.11	1.14
Quebec	0.89	0.93
Saskatchewan	0.67	0.71
Northwest Territories	**0.35**	**0.70**
Manitoba	0.63	0.66
New Brunswick	0.51	0.55
Nova Scotia	0.50	0.52
Prince Edward Island	0.45	0.48
Newfoundland	0.39	0.44
Yukon	0.25	0.25
Nunavut	0.10	0.11

Sources & Technical Notes:

Data on revenues is from the Provincial Income & Expenditure Accounts produced by Statistics Canada. Federal revenues refer to federal government revenues generated from persons, businesses and other activities from within the territory.

Measure 3.1
Final Domestic Demand

Description:

Percentage annual increase in final domestic demand.

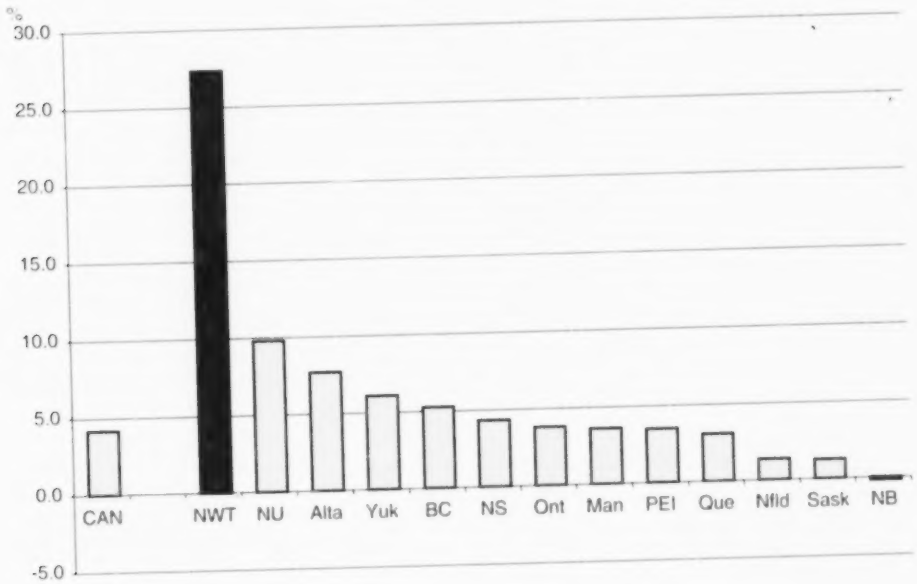
Background:

This measure is intended to indicate the overall robustness of the economy. Final domestic demand includes all spending on goods & services as well as capital investment by government and business.

Results:

Growth in final domestic demand between 2000 and 2001 in the Northwest Territories was at 27.3%, which ranked 1st among provinces and territories. Although the large increase in 2001 could be largely attributed to construction of the Diavik diamond mine, this was the second year in a row the NWT lead the country in growth in this measure. Nunavut ranked second in final domestic demand growth in 2001, while New Brunswick final domestic demand actually declined in 2001.

Percentage Increase in Final Domestic Demand
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000-2001



Percentage Increase in Final Domestic Demand
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000-2001

	1999/2000	2000/01
Canada	6.1	4.2
Northwest Territories	8.5	27.3
Nunavut	6.4	9.8
Alberta	7.3	7.7
Yukon	3.0	6.1
British Columbia	5.3	5.2
Nova Scotia	4.7	4.3
Ontario	6.4	3.8
Manitoba	7.0	3.6
Prince Edward Island	5.1	3.5
Quebec	5.7	3.1
Newfoundland	4.4	1.4
Saskatchewan	4.4	1.2
New Brunswick	4.9	-0.2

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is based on information from the System of National Accounts produced annually by Statistics Canada.

Measure 3.2
Personal Income

Description:

Percentage of tax filers with less than $15,000 income and percentage of tax filers with more than $50,000 income.

Background:

This measure reflects distribution of personal income, examining both the percentage of tax filers with less than $15,000 annual income and those with more than $50,000 income.

Results:

Examining at the distribution of personal income for tax filers in the Northwest Territories shows that the percentage of tax filers with less than $15,000 total income declined for the third straight year, while the percentage of filers over $50,000 income increased for the second straight year.

Percentage Income Distribution for Tax filers, by Type of Community
Northwest Territories, 1995 -2000

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Hay River, Fort Smith & Inuvik	Rest of the Communities
<$15,000				
1995	34.2	24.2	34.2	51.0
1996	34.7	24.7	35.4	51.4
1997	34.8	24.6	35.4	51.8
1998	34.1	24.3	34.0	50.1
1999	32.8	24.2	30.5	48.0
2000	32.0	24.0	30.7	46.6
>$50,000				
1995	26.1	34.4	24.4	13.3
1996	25.7	34.2	23.4	13.0
1997	25.6	34.1	23.2	13.3
1998	25.3	33.3	24.1	13.2
1999	28.1	36.1	27.8	15.8
2000	28.2	36.2	27.8	14.7

Comparing income distribution information for the Northwest Territories with other jurisdictions indicates that the NWT had the 2nd lowest percentage of tax filers with less than $15,000 income, while ranking 1st in the percentage of filers with more than $50,000 income.

Income Distribution for Tax Filers
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000

	Less than $15,000	or	$50,000 More
Canada	36.6		15.8
Yukon	31.4		21.9
Northwest Territories	**32.0**		**28.2**
Ontario	33.7		18.9
Alberta	35.0		17.8
Manitoba	37.5		11.9
British Columbia	37.8		16.0
Quebec	38.5		13.0
Prince Edward Island	39.3		8.2
Saskatchewan	39.5		11.9
Nova Scotia	40.8		11.4
New Brunswick	41.8		9.9
Nunavut	43.5		21.9
Newfoundland	47.5		8.9

Sources & Technical Notes:

This data is from the Small Area & Administrative Data Division (SAADD) of Statistics Canada.

Measure 3.3
Economic Diversification

Description:

Increase in gross domestic product in the Northwest Territories in industries other than mining or government services.

Background:

This measure is intended to identify diversification in the economy by examining growth in our gross domestic product (GDP), which is an aggregate measure of economic activity, in industrial sectors other than mining, oil and gas or government activity.

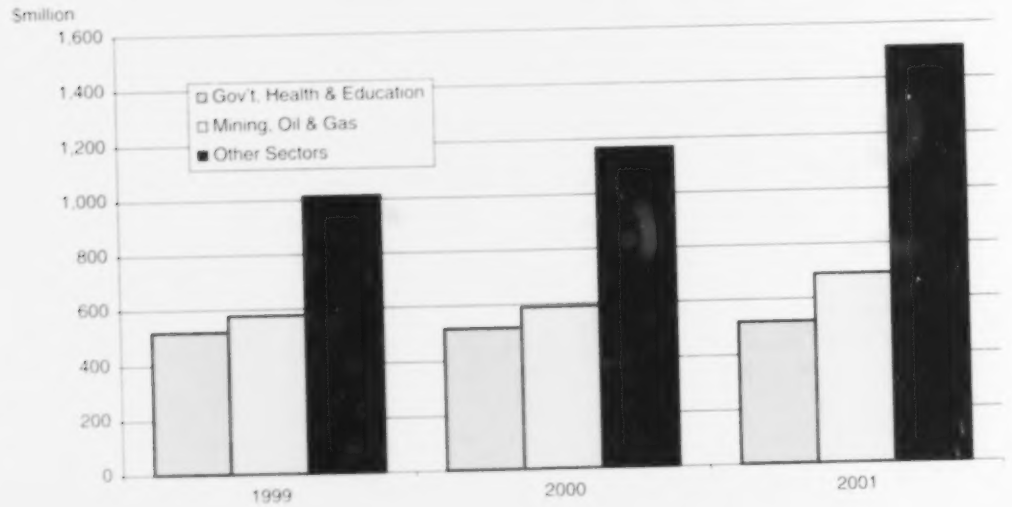
This is not to suggest that other sectors are not influenced by government or mining, but growth in these other sectors may reflect not only economic diversification, but also the economy s ability to capture some of the indirect and secondary benefits of these primary industries.

Results:

For 2001, the overall value of economic activity was $2,719.9 million for the Northwest Territories, (GDP at basic prices in constant dollars). This value included some $1,512.3 million in economic activity in sectors other than government services and mining.

The sectors other than mining, oil & gas and government have shown strong growth in the past two years largely due to the construction industry. Other industries such as transportation and the accommodation & food service industry have also shown strong growth.

Gross Domestic Product, by Sector
Northwest Territories, 1999-2001



Gross Domestic Product not in Mining, or Government Services ($millions)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2001

	1999	2000	2001
Gross Domestic Product	2,109.2	2,272.3	2,719.9
Gov't, Health & Education	518.6	516.7	518.2
Mining, Oil & Gas	579.1	590.7	689.4
Other Sectors	1,011.5	1,164.9	1,512.3
Manufacturing	6.6	1.9	2.0
Construction	197.1	313.1	584.7
Transportation andwarehousing	123.2	135.1	148.0
Retail & Wholesale Trade	128.2	137.6	151.3
Accommodation & Food Services	48.8	54.3	64.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	292.9	298.2	319.0
Utilities	38.6	38.9	38.2
Other Services	176.1	185.8	205.0

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is for the Northwest Territories separate from Nunavut. This data started being available from Statistics Canada for the 1999 reference year. Data is in constant dollars and at basic prices.

Measure 3.4
Employment Diversification

Description:

Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment.

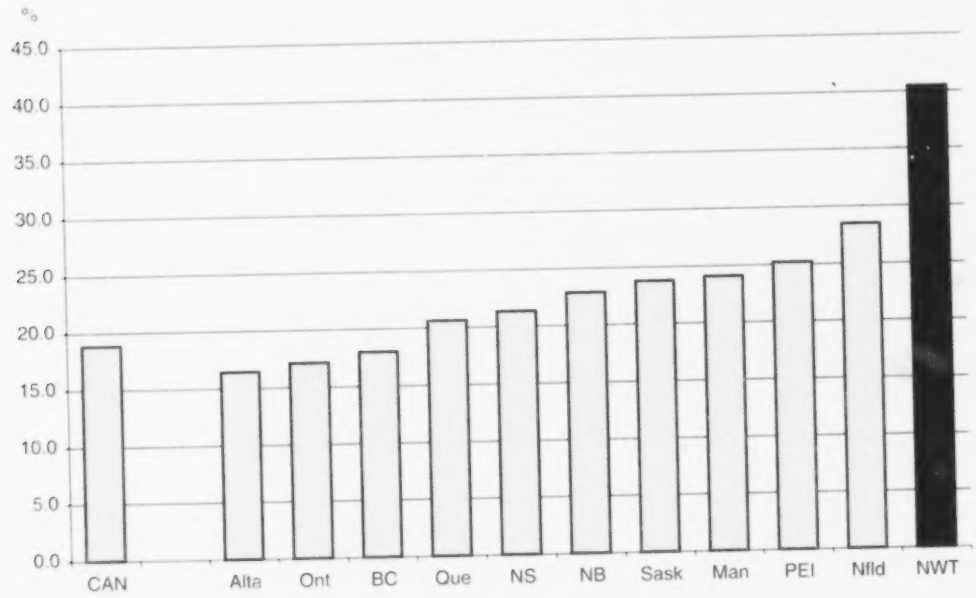
Background:

Government is the predominant employer in the Northwest Territories. This measure is intended to indicate success at developing the non-government sector and to further diversify the economy.

Results:

Results for 2002 indicate that the Northwest Territories had the highest percentage of total employment in the public sector at 40.5%. This value dropped from closer to 45% in 2001 which was similar to the value for the Yukon. There isn t data for 2002 for the Yukon at this time. Among the provinces, Alberta and Ontario were the two jurisdictions with the lowest percentage of the workforce in the public sector at about 16%.

Percentage of Total Employment in the Public Sector
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002



Percentage of Total Employment in the Public Sector
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2001 & 2002

	2001	2002
Canada	18.7	18.9
Alberta	16.1	16.4
Ontario	16.6	17.1
British Columbia	18.2	18.0
Quebec	20.5	20.6
Nova Scotia	22.7	21.3
New Brunswick	24.0	22.9
Saskatchewan	24.1	23.8
Manitoba	24.1	24.1
Prince Edward Island	24.9	25.2
Newfoundland	29.3	28.5
Northwest Territories	44.9	40.5
Yukon	42.1	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey. Data is not available for Nunavut.

Measure 3.5
Labour Supply Skills

Description:

Percentage of persons with post secondary diploma, certificate or degree.

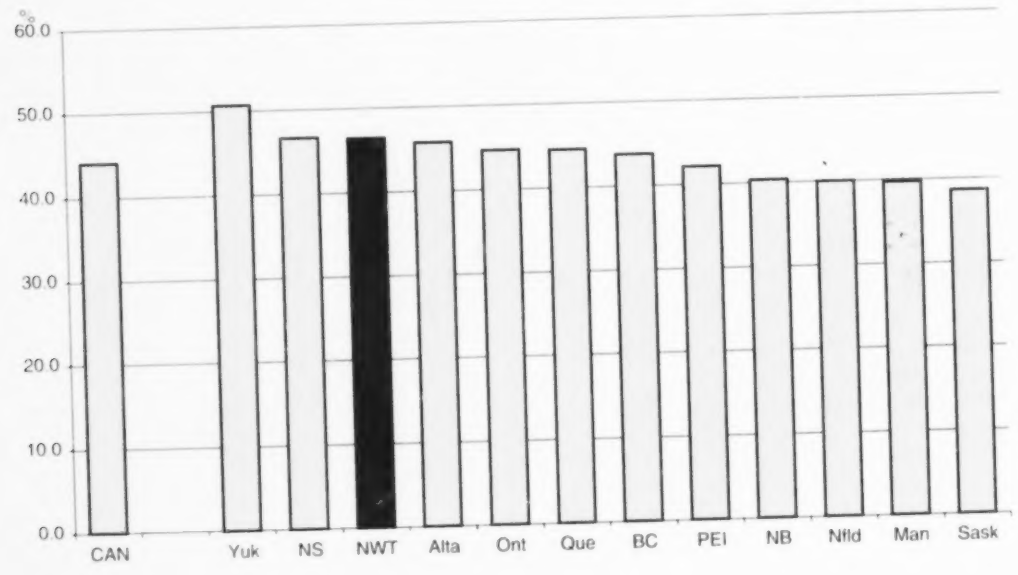
Background:

This measure is to identify progress in preparing Northerners to take advantage of employment opportunities. Presenting data by residency, reveals nature of imported labour market.

Results:

Overall, the labour supply in the Northwest Territories has high skill levels with the percentage of persons with post-secondary schooling remaining unchanged at 46.5% in 1999 and 2001. This value shows that the NWT ranked 3rd among jurisdiction in 2001 in this value.

Percentage of Persons with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree
Canada Provinces and Territories, 2001



Percentage of Persons with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree, by Age & Residency
Northwest Territories, 1989 - 1999

		1989	1994	1999
All Persons	20 - 29	35.5	43.0	37.1
	30 & Over	48.7	50.7	56.9
Aboriginal	20 - 29	22.9	25.7	24.6
	30 & Over	27.1	33.5	40.1
Non-Aboriginal	20 - 29	46.4	61.0	50.2
	30 & Over	62.9	61.5	68.8
Resident < 10 Years	20 - 29	50.5	60.0	59.0
	30 & Over	63.2	61.1	71.8
Resident 10 Years or More	20 - 29	24.9	31.5	27.2
	30 & Over	41.7	45.0	53.3

Percentage of Persons 15 & Over with Post Secondary Diploma, Certificate or Degree
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 1999 & 2001

	1999	2001
Canada	42.5	44.1
Yukon	46.9	50.8
Nova Scotia	44.7	46.7
Northwest Territories	46.5	46.5
Alberta	43.6	45.8
Ontario	42.6	44.7
Quebec	43.3	44.5
British Columbia	42.9	43.8
Prince Edward Island	39.4	42.1
New Brunswick	38.8	40.3
Newfoundland	38.0	40.0
Manitoba	39.2	39.7
Saskatchewan	36.6	38.6
Nunavut	30.2	na

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics. Any on-going measures, using residency would need to be based on the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics as the national LFS and the Census do not include a residency variable.

Measure 3.6
Overall Labour Force Activity

Description:

Overall employment rate.

Background:

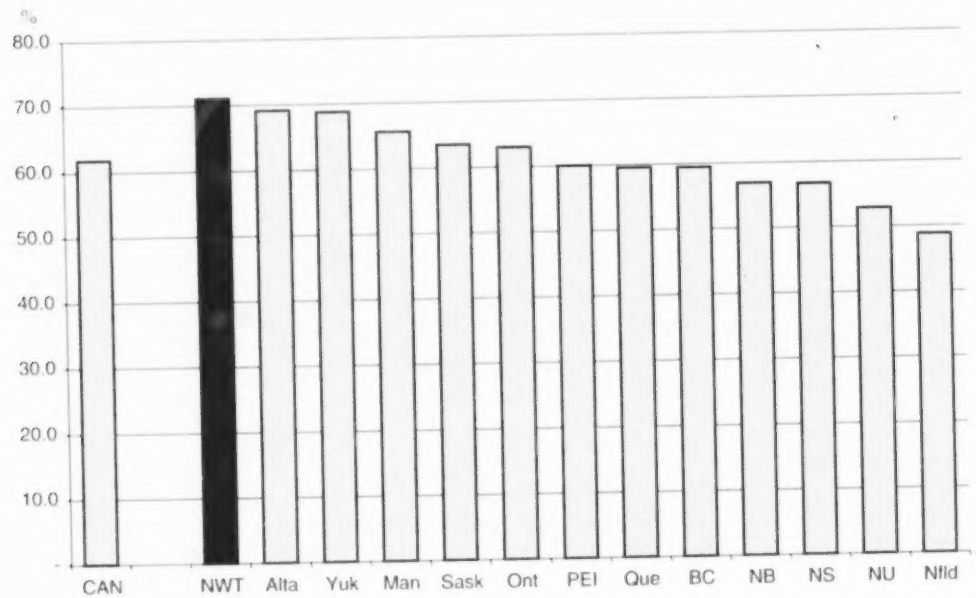
This measure is to identify the success of our economy in improving employment opportunities for residents of the Northwest Territories. The measures presented are the standard measures of labour market activity used in Canada.

Results:

Information from the monthly labour force survey indicates improving labour market conditions for territorial residents with the overall employment rate for the Northwest Territories improved from 69.1% in 2001 to 71.1% in 2002.

In addition to the improvement in the employment rate, the unemployment rate in the territory has declined from 8.7% in 2001 to 6.6% in 2002.

Employment Rate
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2002



Comparing the employment rate for the Northwest Territories with other jurisdiction reveals that the NWT ranked 1st among all provinces and territories. For the unemployment rate, the NWT ranked 4th.

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
1986	74.5	11.2	66.2
1989	74.9	13.2	65.0
1991	78.2	11.3	69.3
1994	77.2	14.8	65.7
1996	77.2	11.7	68.2
1999	78.3	13.7	67.5
2001	76.3	8.7	69.6
2002	76.1	6.6	71.0

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Canada	66.9	7.7	61.8
Northwest Territories	**76.0**	**6.5**	**71.1**
Alberta	73.0	5.3	69.1
Yukon	76.0	9.6	68.8
Manitoba	69.2	5.2	65.6
Saskatchewan	67.3	5.7	63.5
Ontario	67.8	7.1	63.0
Prince Edward Island	68.2	12.1	60.0
Quebec	65.1	8.6	59.5
British Columbia	64.9	8.5	59.4
New Brunswick	63.5	10.4	56.9
Nova Scotia	62.8	9.7	56.7
Nunavut	66.6	20.7	52.8
Newfoundland	58.6	16.9	48.7

Sources & Technical Notes:

Inter-provincial comparisons use data from the national monthly labour force survey. Data is not available for Nunavut, so information from the 1999 community labour force survey is used. monthly LFS reflects only NWT residents.

Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census.

Measure 3.7
Labour Force Activity by Community Type

Description:

Employment rate by community type.

Background:

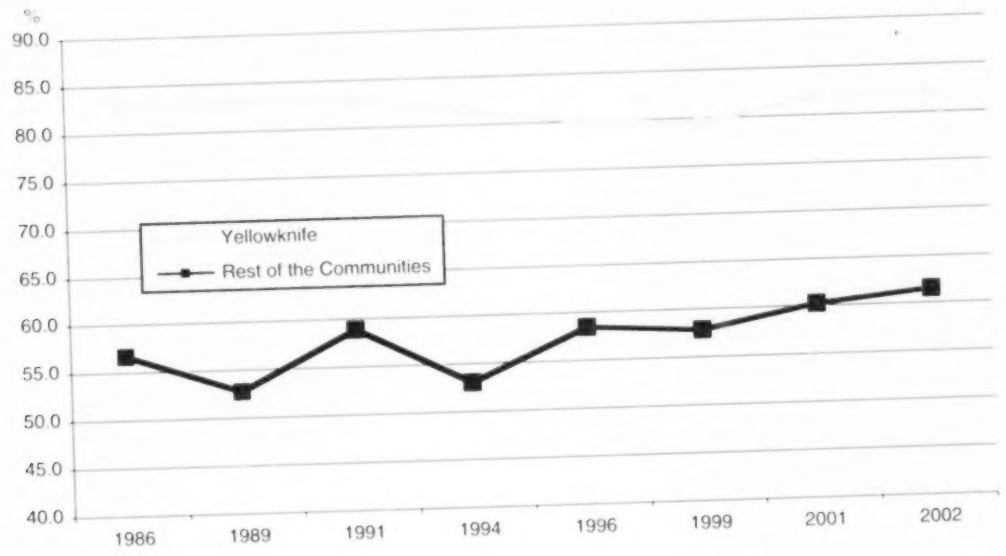
This measure is a companion to the previous measure. Labour market conditions vary significantly by community type and this measure would assist in assessing the success by community type.

Results:

Although not the ideal geographic breakdown, information is available from the monthly labour force survey that allows labour market conditions to be tracked in Yellowknife and in the rest of the communities. This is not ideal as conditions can vary significantly in other NWT communities. However, this information does allow an assessment of current NWT labour market conditions in areas outside of Yellowknife.

Looking at employment rates for 2002, indicates that employment rates have improved slightly in Yellowknife in 2002 increasing from 81.9% to 82.2%. There was, however, a more substantial improvement in other NWT communities where the employment rate improved from 60.3% in 2001 to 61.6% in 2002.

Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 — 2002



Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Yellowknife			
1986	87.4	5.1	83.0
1989	87.1	4.4	83.3
1991	87.3	5.1	82.9
1994	87.5	6.8	81.5
1996	85.4	6.4	80.0
1999	86.2	7.9	79.5
2001	86.3	5.2	81.9
2002	85.0	3.3	82.2
Rest of the Communities			
1986	67.2	15.5	56.7
1989	66.7	21.0	52.8
1991	71.1	17.1	58.9
1994	68.9	23.0	53.1
1996	70.5	17.1	58.5
1999	71.8	19.4	57.9
2001	68.9	12.5	60.3
2002	68.4	10.0	61.6

Sources & Technical Notes:

Current information uses data from the national monthly labour force survey. Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census.

Measure 3.8
Employment, by Gender and Ethnicity

Description:

Employment rate by community type by gender and ethnic group.

Background:

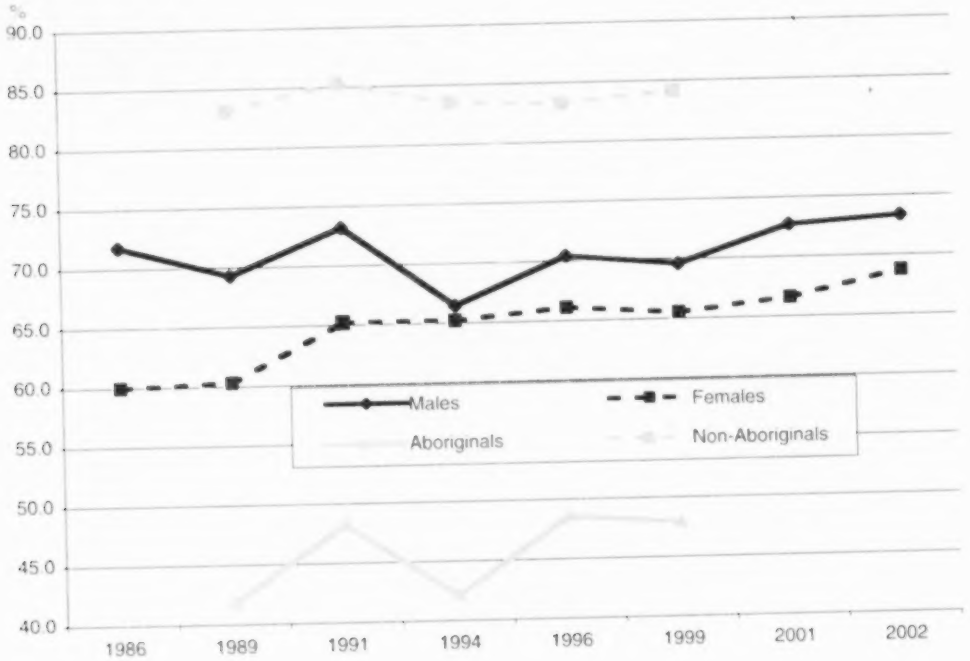
This measure is again further information on economic success of territorial residents. This measure will present key labour market data by ethnic group and by gender.

Results:

Labour market results improved for both male and female territorial residents between 2001 and 2002. However, employment rates rose most significantly among female residents from 66.5% in 2001 to 68.6% in 2002. For males the increase was from 72.6% in 2001 to 73.2% in 2002.

At this time the new monthly labour force survey is not able to report results by ethnic group. This is an improvement that is being worked on with Statistics Canada. However, in 1999 there were significant variations in employment rates for aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories.

Employment Rate, by Gender and Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 1986-2002



Key Measures of Labour Market Activity
Northwest Territories, 1986 - 2002

	Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Emp. Rate
Males			
1986	81.3	11.8	71.7
1989	80.7	14.2	69.2
1991	82.9	11.8	73.1
1994	80.6	17.7	66.3
1996	81.2	13.4	70.3
1999	82.1	15.4	69.5
2001	80.5	10.8	71.8
2002	79.1	7.4	73.2
Females			
1986	67.0	10.3	59.9
1989	68.4	11.9	60.3
1991	72.8	10.6	65.1
1994	73.4	11.3	65.1
1996	73.0	9.6	66.0
1999	74.0	11.6	65.4
2001	70.7	5.9	66.5
2002	72.6	5.5	68.6
Aboriginals			
1986	..	..	..
1989	58.7	28.8	41.8
1991	63.7	24.2	48.2
1994	61.9	32.1	42.1
1996	63.2	23.3	48.5
1999	65.3	26.7	47.9
Non-Aboriginals			
1986	..	..	..
1989	87.6	5.0	83.1
1991	89.1	4.3	85.3
1994	88.6	5.7	83.6
1996	87.9	5.3	83.2
1999	89.2	5.7	84.1

Sources & Technical Notes:

Current information uses data from the national monthly labour force survey. Historical data presented is from labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and from the national Census.

Measure 4.1
Species Listed as Endangered, Protected, Threatened

Description:

Wildlife species, in the NWT, that have been identified and listed as being endangered, protected or threatened.

Background:

The measure is an indicator of environmental protection.

Results:

There is no legal listing of species at risk in the NWT. Nor is there legislation in place protecting species that are identified as endangered, protected or threatened. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada prepares a national list of species at risk that includes the GNWT. There has been no change in the number of species that are listed as threatened, endangered or extinct, in this reporting period.

The GNWT is currently in the process of developing legislation, to propose to the Legislative Assembly for approval that will identify, protect and help the recovery of species that are at risk of becoming extinct in the NWT.

Sources & Technical Notes:

Wildlife and Fisheries Division, Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

Measure 4.2
Perception of Northwest Territories as a Place to Invest

Description:

Results of business surveys and studies undertaken which include questions or information pertaining to the perception of the NWT as a place to invest.

Background:

This measure is intended to reflect the business community s attitudes towards the investment climate in the NWT.

Further work will be undertaken, for future reports, to determine more substantial measures of the investment climate.

Results:

RWED, in cooperation with the NWT Chamber of Commerce and the NWT Construction Association surveyed over 200 NWT businesses, in 2001/02, on their concerns and issues. Specific questions addressed the issues of investment climate and business confidence.

The results of the above survey indicated that 39% of businesses plan to expand over the nest 3 years and 21% are contemplating expansion.

The growth in the NWT economy in recent years is further evidence of confidence in the investment climate of the NWT. The major growth has occurred in non-renewable resources with exploration, mine development and production, and value-added production related to diamonds.

Sources & Technical Notes:

RWED / NWT Chamber of Commerce Business Survey

Measure 4.3
Air Quality

Description:

Concentration of Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) and finer particulate fractions (PM2.5) in ambient (outdoor) air and number of exceedences of the NWT or Federal Air Quality Standards.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) in ambient (outdoor) air and the number of exceedences of the NWT Air Quality Standard.

Background:

The measures are intended to be indicators of the air quality in NWT. The measures can only be taken where the required equipment has been located. Monitoring stations are located in Yellowknife and Fort Liard. Stations will be established Norman Wells and Inuvik in 2002.

TSP is a measure of dust levels in communities which can have environmental and human health concerns. The finer particulate fractions (PM2.5) have a greater impact on human health. Comparison of measured concentrations of TSP and PM2.5 levels to ensure they are maintained at or below acceptable levels of the NWT and Federal Air Quality Standards.

SO2 concentrations can have localized environmental effects on vegetation and human health at higher concentrations. Ongoing sampling allows for a trend analysis to track the impacts of increasing emissions due to development which will be used to determine the need for abatement strategies and to measure their success. Comparison of measured concentrations are made to the NWT Air Quality Standard to ensure levels are maintained at or below acceptable levels.

Results:

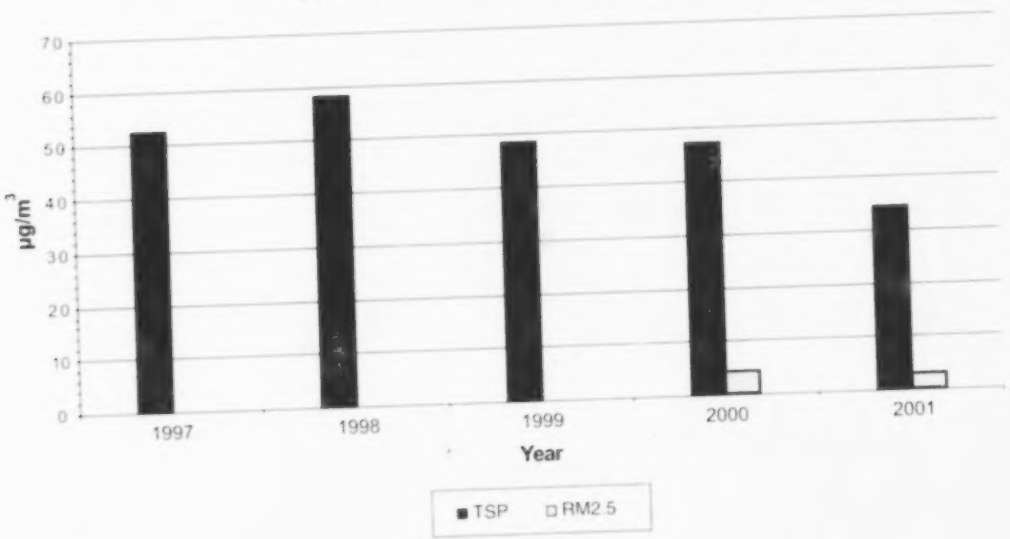
Average TSP concentrations in Yellowknife have been falling since the mid 90 s. The number of exceedences fell to 3 in 2001 and the annual average concentration was the lowest recorded to date. Monitoring of PM2.5 began in 2000 so there is limited data for comparison. Results do show that concentrations are low with no exceedences of the Canada-wide Standard.

Average SO2 concentrations in Yellowknife have declined since 1999 and are currently within the range considered to be normal background levels. No exceedences of the NWT 1-hour, 24-hour or Annual Air Quality Standard have occurred since 1999. Limited monitoring in Fort Liard indicates concentrations are within acceptable levels with no exceedences of the Canada-wide Standard.

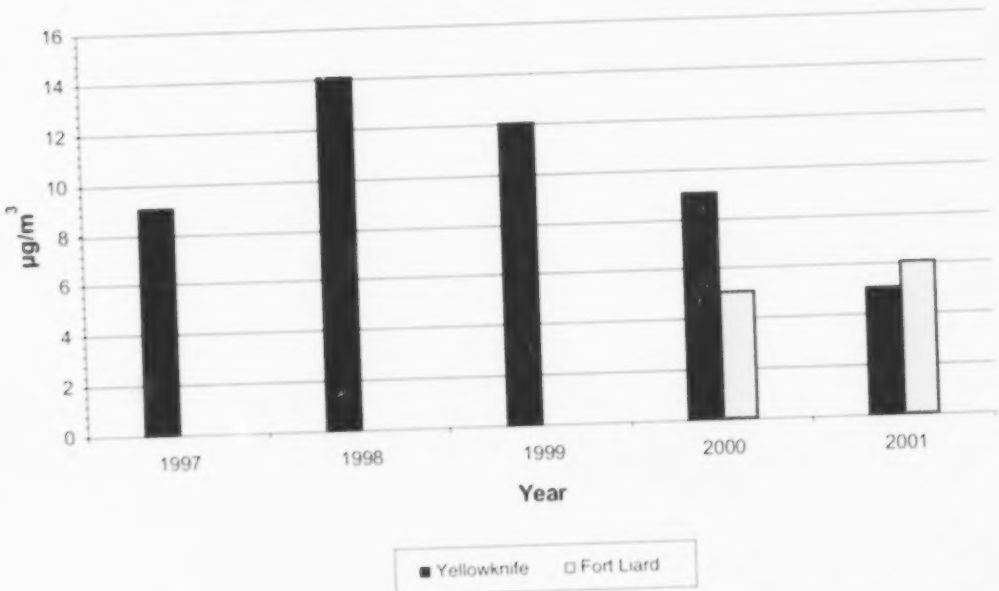
Sources & Technical Notes:

Data is obtained from the joint Federal/Territorial monitoring station in Yellowknife operated under the National Air Pollution Surveillance Programs (NAPS) and the GNWT monitoring station in Fort Liard.

Measure 4.3 - Yellowknife TSP and PM2.5



Measure 4.3 - Yellowknife and Fort Liard SO_2



Measure 4.4
Capital Investment

Description:

Percentage increase in private and public capital investment.

Background:

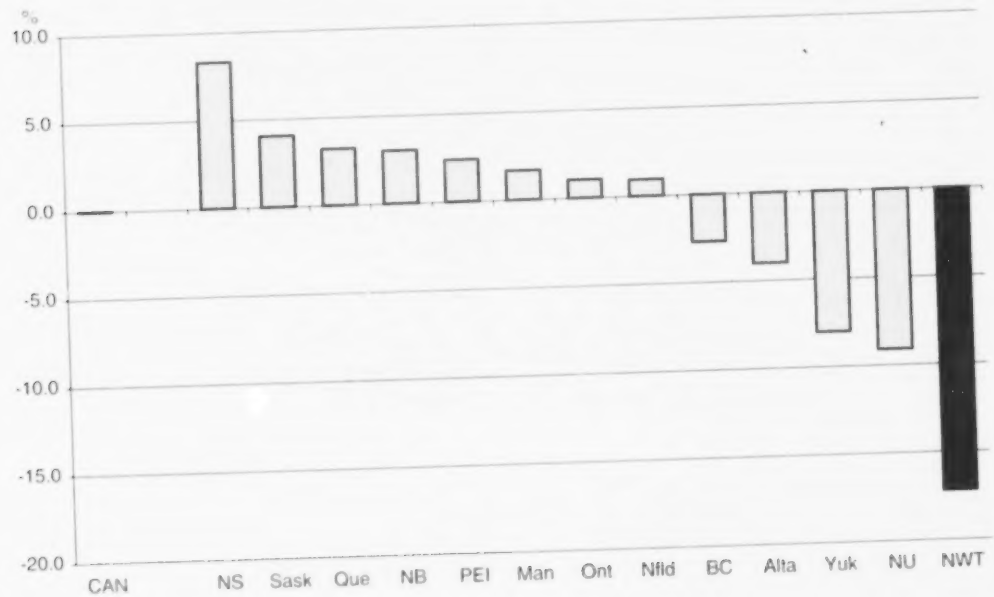
This measure is designed to reflect the development activity in the Northwest Territories to assess the balance between economic development and the environment.

Results:

Overall capital investments levels are extremely high in the Northwest Territories, primarily related to construction of the Diavik diamond mine and increased oil and gas activity, primarily in the Beaufort-Delta area.

However between 2001 and 2002, capital investment is expected to decrease by 17.2% in the Northwest Territories. The overall investment decrease in 2002 follows an increase of 86.8% that was seen in 2001 from 2000 levels.

Percent Change in Private & Public Capital Investment
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001 - 2002



Private & Public Capital Investment ($million)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2001

	Capital Investment	% Change
1999	419.9	..
2000	726.2	72.9
2001	1,356.2	86.8
2002	1,123.0	-17.2

Growth in Private Capital Investment
Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2000/01 — 2001/02

	2000/01	2001/02
Canada	2.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	-8.3	8.3
Saskatchewan	-9.5	4.0
Quebec	-1.8	3.2
New Brunswick	-18.8	3.0
Prince Edward Island	2.8	2.4
Manitoba	0.4	1.7
Ontario	1.2	1.0
Newfoundland	-4.6	1.0
British Columbia	6.4	-2.7
Alberta	10.2	-4.0
Yukon	6.7	-8.0
Nunavut	-1.4	-9.1
Northwest Territories	86.8	-17.2

Sources & Technical Notes:

The data presented is from the Statistics Canada survey of public and private capital investment. Information for 2002 is based on a survey of revised intentions

Measure 4.6
Business Start-Ups

Description:

Two measures have been utilized to indicate growth in new business start-ups; number of territorial corporations registered with the corporate registry; and the number of new businesses appearing in the telephone directory.

Background:

This measure is reflective of economic growth.

The number of registered companies in the corporate registry reflects growth in new corporations but not unincorporated businesses. The count of businesses in the telephone directory, although maybe not sound from a methodology point of view, is a fair indicator of new business start-ups.

Results:

The annual third quarter count, of corporations registered with the corporate registry, is as follows:

Year	Count	% Growth
1999	1,660	
2000	1,829	10.2
2001	2,066	13.0
2002	2,216	7.3

At the Territorial level the telephone directory count revealed 118 new businesses started during the 2000 to 2002 period compared to 85 in the 1997 to 2000 period.

At the regional level, recent growth has occurred in those areas impacted by resource development. Significant growth occurred in the Inuvik region and Yellowknife in the 2000 to 2002 period. In the 1997 to 2000 period, Yellowknife actually showed a decline in businesses attributable to mine closures.

Sources & Technical Notes:

Corporate Registry
Telephone Directory